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Eighth Army in Italy Takes Ravenna; Churchill Pledges Order in Greece; U.S. Says Italy Must Run Own Affairs

State Department says it has no opposition to Sforza, in contrast with British policy.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — Disassociating this Government from Britain's apparent efforts to influence Italian political policy, the State Department today said:

1. Italy's Cabinet crisis is "purely an Italian affair."
2. The United States does not oppose Count Carlo Sforza's participation in Italian Government affairs.
3. Italians should be permitted to settle their political problems "along democratic lines without influence from outside."

Whether this tactic of plain speaking to the British is to be characteristic of the new Stettinius regime in the State Department no one yet can be certain. But today's pronouncement startled the Capital as few official statements have, since it disclosed that this Government is openly at variance with the official British attitude toward liberated Italy.

British 'Veto' May Backfire

Great Britain's now famous "veto" of Count Sforza as Minister of Foreign Affairs—which touched off the current Italian political crisis—threatens to backfire with damaging effect to British prestige and authority. The veto has genuinely shocked the Italians, who either pretended or tried to believe that they actually had an independent government.

Now that Washington has openly disassociated itself from Mr. Eden's action, Britain must go it alone if it insists on veto power on all Italian Government posts. Since it can cause only ill will among many Italians, observers here conclude that if the British are trying to establish a western European or Mediterranean bloc, such a project will have been badly damaged.

It is understood that British officials disapprove of the anti-Fascist Count Sforza on the ground that he is a "trouble maker." He is said to be trying to undermine the Italian armistice terms. He is reported agitating for the return of Italy's colonies. He is said to be working to get rid of the monarchy, contrary to a promise he is supposed to have made prior to returning to Italy from the United States with State Department permission. He is charged with breaking a promise not to oppose Marshal Pietro Badoglio or the Royal House of Savoy.

In effect, the United States tells Britain that while it may be true

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Premier warns Britain will fight any effort to impose Communist dictatorship.

ATHENS, Dec. 5 (AP)—Premier George Papandreou said today he had offered his resignation as head of the crisis-torn Greek Government and had suggested formation of a coalition cabinet including center and right-wing groups.

Such a cabinet might be led by Themistokles Sophoulis, veteran liberal leader, he said.

A general strike persisted in Athens, but disorders were reported diminishing.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 5—Britain will firmly oppose any effort to "impose by violence a Communist dictatorship" in Greece, and will use its army, if necessary, to maintain order, Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today.

The Prime Minister deplored the fratricidal fighting which broke out in the Greek Capital over the week end and declared: "We and our American Allies are doing our utmost to give assistance, and our troops are acting to prevent bloodshed.

"We shall not hesitate to use the considerable British army now in Greece and being reinforced to see that law and order are maintained," Mr. Churchill added.

Who Started Firing?

He said he was not prepared as yet to say "who started the firing."

As Mr. Churchill's remarks plainly indicated, the Greek crisis has aroused intense concern here because it again throws into clearest perspective the unrest attending developments in newly liberated countries.

The parade, which resulted in the shooting and which was forbidden by the authorities, was organized by the central committee of the Leftist organization E. A. M. After the crisis which resulted in six Communists and E. A. M. This was done after the crisis which resulted in six Communists and E. A. M. ministers resigning from Premier George Papandreou's Government and the calling of a general strike of workers.

The crisis arose from a decision to demobilize National Resistance or Partisan forces.

The plan for demobilization of these forces, according to the Greek Government's statement, already had been sanctioned by the whole

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Churchill's Statement on Greek Situation: Page 7.

Associated Press

Communists Mass in Athens

Crowds mass in Constitution Square, Athens, to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the Communist Party.

Patton's army pushes five miles into Saar; Berlin blasted again by U. S. bombers.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

After a long period of hard fighting which has not drawn much public attention, the Allied Eighth Army moving up the east coast of Italy suddenly has pushed forward and captured the great German stronghold of Ravenna.

This move into the great northern plains brings General Clark's forces within 40 miles of the mouth of the Po. It also gives prospects of a possible outflanking of the inland stronghold of Bologna, 40 miles to the west.

Ravenna fell as a result of a brilliant encircling move by Canada's Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards, which outflanked the city and forced the Germans to withdraw.

On the Western Front, General Patton's Third Army, moving against constantly reinforced German divisions in the industrial Saar, has captured the whole of the city of Saarlautern, extended his bridgehead across the Saar River there to a mile and a half, and pushed five and a half miles inside the Saar area.

The rapidity with which this move was executed was due partly to the fact that one good, solid masonry bridge—by some mismanagement—had been left intact by the Germans. The bridge is within range of the German 150-mm. guns from the Siegfried Line. But, though some 1,000 rounds have been fired on it, the bridge still stood — according to latest reports.

Lower down the front the Third Army had pushed to within six miles of Saarbrücken, Capital of the Saar district, within two miles of the city of Forbach, and within four and a half miles of Sarreguemines.

Altogether, some 90,000 Americans—five infantry and two tank divisions—were concentrating their full force against the Saar front between Merzig and Sarre Union.

Heavy German reinforcements appear to have held up the American First and Ninth Armies to the north and the Seventh and French First Armies to the south.

By way of support for the land forces, German railroads in the rear of the Western Front have been subjected to two days of intensified attacks by American and British air forces.

American heavy bombers, after an interval of two months, resumed their attacks on Berlin. Some 550 heavy bombers and 800 fighters dropped 2,000 bombs on the Capital and shot down 80 German fighters after the Luftwaffe had made one of its rare appearances in strength.

The Russians, advancing 100 miles from their Danube bridgehead in six days, have come right up to the 45-mile-long Lake Balaton southwest of Budapest, bringing them to within 60 miles of the Austrian frontier. Another Russian force moving northward from Budapest was only 37 miles south of the Capital. On the east and southeast of the city, the Russians are practically in the suburbs.

In the Pacific, a fight between American and Japanese warships ended in each losing one destroyer.

Western Front:

Patton Captures More Saar Towns

The United States Third Army virtually completed the capture of Saarlautern and pushed a mile through the satellite towns of Roden and Fraulautern to the north in the thick outer crust of the Siegfried Line.

American eight-inch artillery bombarded Saarbrücken from barely six miles away, the nearby French rail city of Forbach, and

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Scorch Earth and Starve, Eisenhower Warns Reich

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE UNITED STATES NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, Dec. 5—Allied Supreme Headquarters expressly forbids the Allied Armies to provide food for civilians.

When the idea has been driven home to the German people that the presence of food depends on its discovery, stocks usually come to light.

The Germans are described as

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

By the Associated Press

Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower bluntly informed the German people today that they "cannot count upon food, fuel, or clothing from the military government," and must rely upon their own resources.

The "scorched-earth policy" of the retreating Nazi Army will serve only to multiply the sufferings and hardships of the German people, he said in a proclamation read over Allied transmitters in Europe and reported by the Office of War Information.

"The Allied armed forces will import the bulk of their requirements," the proclamation said. "If they should be in a position to give help to the population of Europe, this help will primarily go to the population of the countries which have been ravaged and plundered by the German armies.

"The German people will have to rely on its own resources. It is of highest importance that these resources should not be destroyed by the Nazis' scorched-earth policy.

"Food supplies, seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural machines must be salvaged above all." General Eisenhower said, "if hunger

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Bar Nazi Secret Arms

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 5

Prime Minister Winston Churchill informed the House of Commons today that the Allies were making plans to see that Germany could not carry out secret experiments to develop long-range weapons.

"We have a lot of regular people on the job and so have our American and Allied friends," he said.

Top Jungle Tactics: Topple the Jungle

By the Associated Press

Somewhere in the South Pacific

As a native in the Netherlands Indies watched an amphibian brigade engineer push down trees with a bulldozer, he was asked to compare the jungle fighting of the Allies to that of the Japanese.

"Aussie, him good jungle fighter," he answered.

"Jap, him good jungle fighter."

"American come, jungle go."

Minimum Age, Pension of $48 Monthly Urged

Establishment of a Massachusetts old-age pension system providing minimum benefits of $48 a month to persons 65 years of age and over is called for in an initiative petition containing 24,597 voter signatures filed today by the Massachusetts Society for Old Age Pensions in the office of the Secretary of State. The signatures totaled 4,597 more than required on an initiative petition.

Coming on the heels of a report filed yesterday by the Legislative Commission on Old-Age Assistance, the petition goes far beyond the recommendations of the legislative group. It would repeal the present old-age assistance law administered by the State Department of Public Welfare and set up a pensions system to be administered by a three-member commission under the laws, rules and regulations of the Federal Social Security Act.

If approved by the 1945 Legislature, the petition would become effective as law in March, 1947. If the Legislature fails to pass it, the backers of the petition, by filing 5,000 additional voter signatures, could place the issue before the voters at the November, 1946, election.

Would Become Law

If a majority voted "Yes" on the proposal, it would become law. However, the majority, under the constitution, must equal at least 30 per cent of the voters casting ballots in the election.

Passage of the legislation, it is estimated, would boost the total cost of old-age assistance at least $10,000,000, probably more, if the case load of 75,000 recipients remained equal. At present the annual cost is approximately $36,000,000. Of this amount the Federal Government contributes approximately 50 per cent. Of the remainder the State pays two-thirds and the cities and towns one-third.

Under the proposed act, cities and towns would not be required to contribute, and the Commonwealth would bear all expenses not paid by the Federal Government.

Married Couples

The act also provides for an increase of minimum payments to not less than $48 a month for each recipient. Under the plan, married couples would receive not less than $96 a month. The present minimums are $40 for single persons and $65 for couples. From these amounts may be deducted any contributions it is deemed children of aged parents should make toward their support.

The new law would relieve children of the legal obligation to contribute toward the support of their parents.

According to Charles C. O'Donnel, State President of the Society for Old Age Pensions, the act is designed primarily to remove the stigma of welfare in providing for needy aged, and to increase payments to those in the family group. Any rights or privileges that recipients now receive by law, or regulation, will still be retained under the proposed new act, except in places where increased benefits are provided, he said.

Mr. O'Donnell said that the signatures on the petition were obtained by members and friends of the Society, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, groups representing organized labor, and other pension societies. He stated that less than 10 per cent of the signers are old-age assistance recipients.

Increase Benefits

John J. Tobin, of Cambridge, Chairman of the Eagles State Old Age Pension Commission, said: "The enactment of this legislation would not only increase benefits to the Commonwealth's needy aged, but will remove their care from the jurisdiction of welfare

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People of Liberated Europe Plan to Fill 90 P. C. of Needs

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—Although many of the first 100,000,000 liberated Europeans are worse off than anticipated, they intend to produce for themselves over 90 per cent of the supplies they need, Congress was told today in the first report of United States participation in operations of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The report, covering UNRRA operations only through Sept. 30, did not mention difficulties these solvent nations have been having more recently in getting requisitions for supplies through the combined British and American supply boards in Washington.

Submitting the report to Congress without request for additional funds, President Roosevelt declared: "The conditions which prevail in many liberated territories have proven unfortunately to be fully as desperate as earlier reports have indicated. . . . The Nazis instituted a deliberate policy of starvation, persecution, and plunder which has stripped millions of people of everything which could be destroyed or taken away."

Congress has authorized a United States contribution to UNRRA of $1,350,000,000, but to date has appropriated only $800,000,000. Expenditures out of this fund through Sept. 30 amounted to only $4,253,000.

Most nations were shown to be on their toes in making their contributions to UNRRA. By October a total of $1,821,580 had been authorized or was in process of being authorized by member governments for UNRRA's operating fund, to total about $2,000,000,000. Toward the administrative budget of $10,000,000 for the calendar

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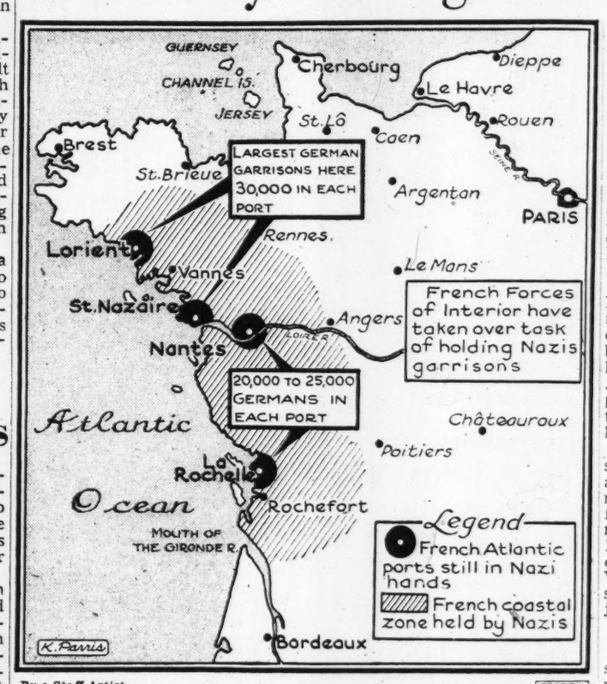
Nazi Army Still Fights in West France



By a Staff Artist

Germans Cling to Atlantic Ports in France

Although it is several months since the day General Eisenhower's forces landed in France, June 6, during which time the Germans have been cleared out of a large section of France, yet more than 100,000 Germans still cling to the Atlantic ports and to the Channel port of Dunkerque, and French forces are trying to dispose of them. Above are the Atlantic ports still in German hands.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Dec. 5—With the elimination of the German bridgehead at Strasbourg, and with Nazi bulges into Alsace and Lorraine being steadily whittled down, the time is fast approaching when no German armies will remain on French soil except in the ports north of the Loire and along the Bay of Biscay and isolated Dunkerque.

That Germans still hold Saint Nazaire, La Rochelle, and the mouth of the Gironde is the source of great perturbation to the French because the bottling up of these harbors, while not overvital to the Allies, is depriving the French of ports usable for domestic importations and slowing economic rehabilitation.

The Wehrmacht's twin intrusions remaining on French soil along the West Front are the irregular Lorraine salient, curving from approximately eight miles northeast of Saarbrücken to about 12 miles north of Strasbourg, secondly, a pocket jutting into the Vosges, beginning about 18 miles south of Strasbourg and ending just north of Mulhouse.

Enemy Pushed Back

Powerful Allied thrusts are shrinking these areas every 24 hours, although the enemy is resisting strongly.

Its estimated elements—perhaps three divisions with armor all belonging to the German First Army—are fighting in Lorraine. Some of the troops are almost backed up

Hitler in the News Again: Reported Receiving Envoys

LONDON, Dec. 5—(Reuter)—Hitler yesterday received Dr. Bohdan Galvanek, the new Slovak Minister, and Vitez Andras Mecser, new Hungarian Minister, both of whom presented their credentials, the German Radio said today. This is the first time the Germans have reported a definite activity by Hitler since Oct. 28.

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP) — The Berlin Radio, taking note of continued Allied speculation that Adolf Hitler is physically or mentally incapacitated, reiterated last night that he is "in the best of health" and in full control of military and political affairs in Germany.

The radiocast, exclusively for foreign consumption, came as reports filtering out of Germany indicated that Hitler has little to do with the military conduct of the war and that German strategy is being directed by trained Junker generals.

These reports said Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chieftain, had been holding a series of conferences at his secret headquarters in southern Germany with top-ranking military and Nazi Party leaders and suggested that some sort of agreement had been reached between the divergent groups at Hitler's expense.

One version was that Herr Himmler had agreed to keep Hitler under cover and make him keep his hands off military affairs, leaving them to the generals.

Leyte Treason Tension Eased By Release of 60 'Small Fry'

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TACLOBAN, Leyte, Dec. 5—The release of 60 prisoners who had been held here for suspected collaboration with the Japanese occupation forces has relieved a large amount of popular tension complicating the investigation of Filipino "Quislings."

There now are about 140 Filipinos being held behind the bars of Tacloban's little mud-and-iron provincial jail, most of whom soon may be moved into the more comfortable prison camp which the Osmena Government is preparing.

Before release of the so-called "small fry," political prisoners could be divided roughly into two classes: Those held on rather specific charges of collaboration and those whose whole presence in jail was the result of some rumor or secondhand information to the effect they had "played ball" with Hirohito henchmen.

Facing mounting popular indignation over the continued imprisonment of this second group, the Osmena Government, with the concurrence of the military authorities here, decided last week to release them on parole, ordering that they report once a week to the local police chief.

Problem of Separation

The problem of separating genuinely suspected traitors and lesser offenders is one which is bound to grow as the Philippines liberation spreads. On it may hinge the difference between continued cautious treatment of collaborationists and the gradual growth of excesses which has marked a similar situation in Europe.

In the future, the Osmena Government will face many tests of its ability to maintain a temperate attitude, as in the case of Antonio Veloso, one of those who were released here last week.

Mr. Veloso is the nephew of José Veloso, prewar Filipino Senator whose activities at Manila presently are highly suspect. The natural connection with the Veloso family was a stigma which had no little to do with the fact that the nephew was imprisoned. And it was the final chapter in a baffling story.

Fought With MacArthur

Antonio Veloso had fought with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's army on Bataan, receiving the Purple Heart for battle wounds and a citation for a delaying defense action. When Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright surrendered, he was picked

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Boston: N. E. Air Line Feeder Routes Proposed

A pattern of air routes serving such New England cities as Providence, R. I.; Worcester, and New Bedford, Mass., and Rutland, Vt., was proposed today by Sigmund Janas, President of the Colonial Airlines, at the New England feeder air lines hearing at the State Public Works Building. [Page 2.]

Plenty of Christmas trees, with prices more stabilized than a year ago, and with few, if any, left over for dumping, were indicated today as early arrivals were stacked in Faneuil Hall Market area. [Page 2.]

Boston has descended to last place in the contest between eight metropolitan cities to be the first to sell their quota of Series E bonds in the Sixth War Loan drive. Top city is Milwaukee. [Page 4.]

Official recount of the votes for Executive Councilor Clarence A. Barnes (R) and former Lieut. Gov. Francis A. Kelly, in the recent Attorney General contest, was begun today in the City Election Department. [Page 2.]

Groucho Marx, touring Army hospitals in New England with a U. S. O. show, called on Governor Saltonstall today and said, "It's nice to know you are a Harvard man, you may have a chance to get into the White House." Discovering, however, that the Governor had not attended Groton, the Hollywood funnyman told him "he might have to put in a couple of years up there before he makes the grade." [Picture: Page 2.]

Washington: House Group Votes Treaty Voice

A proposed Constitutional amendment to give the House of Representatives a voice in future treaty ratifications was approved, 14 to 4, by the House Judiciary Committee. The resolution must pass the House and Senate and be ratified by three fourths of the State Legislatures to become effective.

Whether the social security tax of one per cent each on employers and employees should be doubled on Jan. 1, as contemplated in the original law of 1935, was debated in the House of Representatives. [Page 10.]

Ceremonies by the Army Air Forces at Avenger Field, Sweetwater, Texas, on Dec. 7 will pay a final tribute to its women pilots at the end of the WASP program, when all Wasps still on duty will be replaced by men.

The House Rules Committee deferred action on legislation dealing with colonization of Palestine. The legislation seeks to commit the "good offices" of the United States to the task of opening Palestine for free entry to Jews for ultimate development as a free and democratic commonwealth.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee decided to reopen its investigation of two of President Roosevelt's nominees for the Surplus War Property Disposal Board: former Democratic Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut and Lieut. Col. Edward H. Heller, who were involved in a government-loan inquiry at a Rhode Island plant.

Europe: Britain Plans to Pay Cash for Goods

Britain hopes to pay the United States in dollars, rather than goods, for manufactured products and raw materials received outside the scope of Lend-Lease, Prime Minister Churchill told the Commons.

A Berlin Radio demand that France halt its trial of alleged collaborationists under threat of reprisals upon de Gaullists in German hands brought indignant retort from the French Radio. The French Government will not permit intervention in French justice, the radiocast asserted, hinting that counter-reprisals might be taken, if necessary.

Genevieve de Gaulle, niece of the French leader, was detained by the Germans for possible use in an exchange during the occupation of France and finally was shipped to Germany, the "collaboration court" in Paris was told.

The Soviet Union celebrated the eighth anniversary of the Constitution of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics with speeches in factories and pledges for greater war effort.

Between 12,000 and 15,000 British wives of United States servicemen have applied for visas to enter the United States, the American Embassy in London reported. Another thousand already have been granted visas, it was stated.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry has issued a public denial of the Russian Tass Agency report that there are representatives of the German Gestapo in the Spanish Army and the Spanish police organization. The Ministry invited foreign newsmen to Spain to investigate.

Five German "war criminals," convicted of committing atrocities at the Majdanek concentration camp at Lublin, Poland, were hanged before 20,000 persons.

National: Admiral Daubin Takes N. Y. Yard Post

Rear Admiral F. A. Daubin, former commander of submarines of the Atlantic Fleet, succeeded Rear Admiral Monroe Kelly as Commandant of the New York Navy Yard at Brooklyn. Admiral Kelly will devote all his time to duties as Commandant of the Third Naval District, New York.

Canada: Parliament Support of Draft Predicted

Parliamentary support for the Canadian Government in its policy of conscripting reinforcements for the overseas forces from the home army is predicted today, as debate over the issue continues with diminishing tension. Reinforcements are necessary, Parliament was informed, because Canadian infantry casualties were 50 per cent over expectations.

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Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

'Feeder' Airline Services Outlined at Boston Hearing

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Opportunity for smaller New England communities to expand their industrial life through "feeder" airline services, was urged today by Sigmund Janas, president of Colonial Airlines, Inc., at the hearing before special examiner Barron Fredericks of the Civil Aeronautics Board in Boston today.

Seeking permission to operate additional stops along his company's New York-Montreal route, Mr. Janas stated, "if these communities are not given an opportunity to expand they will become walled in by slow transportation service."

Requested stations would include Springfield, Mass., Rutland, and Montpelier, Vt., and Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Middletown, West Point, Schenectady, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, and Plattsburg in New York State.

"The economic life of New England was built on varied and multiple manufacturing enterprises and the future of these businesses depends almost entirely on their access to the large markets,' 'asserted Mr. Janas.

Mr. Janas outlined six routes between New York and Portland, Maine, and said that his company proposed to serve them with not more than two intermediate stops between the major terminals and only one stop service if it is found desirable.

These proposed Portland-New York routes would contain such variations as New York, Taunton, and Bedford, Mass., to Portland; New York, Norwich, Conn., Lowell, Mass., to Portland; New York, New London to Portland.

He pointed out that in all the recent New England air lines stops added by the Civil Aeronautics Board to the Boston-New York routes only seven cities have been added to the air-line pattern and in not one of these cities is there a competitive air-line service. He pointed out that on the New York-Providence route, for instance, traffic might develop into double or treble the schedules now being operated between the Rhode Island Capital and New York.

Direct examination of Mr. Janas by attorneys for air carriers already operating in New England or carriers which desire to operate into this area, failed to elicite a direct reply from Mr. Janas as to whether he considers the Bedford stop a Boston stop.

In answer to a question put to him by Hamilton Hale, attorney for American Airlines, Mr. Janas replied that a Bedford stop would serve the "economic area" of Boston and should prove beneficial to potential travelers living North of Boston and in the towns around the Bedford area.

In an earlier cross-examination by John Ford, counsel for Northeast Airlines cof Boston, Mr. Janas stated that he thought the traffic between New York and Portland would be sufficient to support two carriers.

Cross-questioning between Mr. Ford and the answers by Mr. Janas grew rather heated when Mr. Ford asked Mr. Janas "Isn't it true that your operating costs are the highest in the United States?" Mr. Janas flipped back "Yes, with the exception of Northeast Airlines."

Further cross-questioning by Mr. Ford failed to show whether the Burlington, Vt., operation of Colonial Airlines has cost the company more than the air service into there justifies. Mr. Janas stated in answer to another question that a conference was held between himself and Paul Collins, President of Northeast, in New York regarding proposals for facilities at Burlington.

According to Mr. Janas' testimony, nothing further was done about the airport terminal, whereupon Colonial proceeded directly with the city to build airport facilities, which, he said, cost $3,500.

City Councilor Race in Portland Is Won by Woman

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 5 (AP)—Mrs. Helen C. Frost easily outdistanced six male competitors yesterday to win a five-year term on Portland's City Council—the second ever given to a woman.

South Portland and Bangor also balloted yesterday in nonpartisan elections. All cities are governed under council-manager charters.

William H. O'Brion, retired Federal employee, ran second with 1,143 votes to Mrs. Frost's 2,432. John B. Silke, longshoremen's union official, was a poor third with 767.

The total vote, 5,294, was about 1,200 more than cast a year ago. Portland has more than 31,000 registered voters.

Mrs. Frost, wife of Dr. Frederick H. Frost, research manager for the S. D. Warren Paper Co., Westbrook, has been a leader in civilian defense, social agencies and other civic organizations in Portland.

In Bangor Dr. Henry C. Knowlton and Harold E. Kelleher were re-elected to Bangor's City Council for three-year terms. Charles E. Sheehan, a former councilman was elected as third Councilor, defeating Henry La Plante and Francis E. Pearson, Jr., who was a candidate for re-election after having served a one-year term. The election was one of the quietest in history, only 2,006 ballots being cast.

Christmas Thoughts from Thayer McNeil

Seamless Rayons 6 prs. 2.88

Pin 7.50 Plus Tax

Wool Scarf 5.00

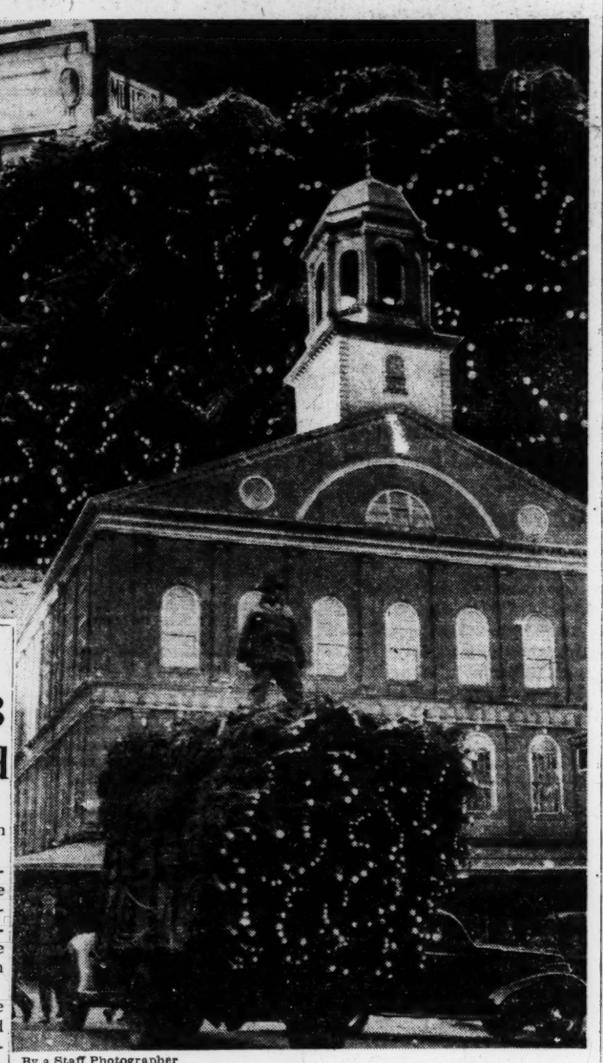
Fitted Sewing Kit 4.75

Bed Socks 1.95

47 Temple Place Boston

Christmas Trees Arrive in Faneuil Hall Market Area

Only 20 days to Christmas, and already stacks of trees are piled high in the downtown market district in Boston. Wholesalers report movement slow, and predict substantially higher prices and a cleaned-out market before the holiday—in sharp contrast to the situation a year ago, when speculators held out for high prices and then were left with carloads of wasted trees on their hands. Truckloads are arriving daily from northern New England, but so far there are no cars with trees on the tracks.



By a Staff Photographer

'They'll Look Good When Decorated'

Minimum Age Pension of $48 Monthly Urged

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and provide for their security in a dignified manner."

The majority report of the Legislative Commission on Old Age Assistance contained a recommendation that a Deputy Commissioner of Public Welfare be appointed to deal exclusively with old age assistance.

Two members of the legislative commission, Robert M. Prouty and F. Frank Vorenberg, both appointed by Governor Saltonstall, disagreed with the proposal on the ground that such segregation would encourage the "already too prevalent view that old-age assistance is a pension automatically given to a person upon reaching the age of 65 regardless of need."

Alleged administrative deficiencies, the dissenting members said, could be corrected with "adequate and competent personnel."

Representative John T. Padden (D) of Boston, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, recommended establishment of an old-age assistance department separate from the Public Welfare Department.

The Commission recommendations also included:

Elimination of legal requirement that sons and daughters contribute to the support of their parents who are receiving old-age assistance; elimination of the citizenship qualification for those eligible to receive old-age assistance; simplification of rules under which old-age assistance is administered; slight liberalization of old-age law in certain instances.

The Commission, which also made a study of assistance to the blind, recommended that: The State Division of the Blind pay for the examinations of applicants for blind relief; civil service laws be changed to permit wider employment for the blind; sale of air rifles be prohibited; and that the Division of the Blind be left under the Department of Education rather than be transferred, as suggested, to the Department of Public Welfare.

Plenty of Christmas Trees Seen at Reasonable Prices

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Plenty of Christmas trees—at more stabilized prices, and with few, if any, left to be dumped, as was the case a year ago when speculators tried to control the market—were indicated today as early shipments began to pile up in Boston's Faneuil Hall Market district.

While it's a little early, Christmas is only 20 days away, and wholesalers are beginning to do business in trees. Sales were slow today, according to William Ingham, of the Associated Fruit & Produce Company, on Clinton Street, which annually handles thousands of trees.

"But," he added, "I think the tree market will work out short, and at substantially better prices later on than prevail today. The market today is running $1.25 to $1.50 each, wholesale, with the bidding price around a dollar. Retailers may be holding off for lower prices. But, it is my belief that prices will go upward, and not down, and that few, if any, trees will be left for sale at Christmas time."

This is in sharp contrast to the situation a year ago, when tree speculators tried to control the market and were "badly burned." Some 20 carloads of trees remained unsold in the freight yards, and had to be dumped, because the high prices the speculators hoped to get failed to materialize.

Of course, there are many people today making far more money than they ever did, and who are willing to pay almost any price to get what they want. And, undoubtedly, some will part with plenty of money just to get the sort of trees they want.

But, according to Malcolm McCabe, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, for every person getting higher wages today, there are a hundred others—"even as you and I"—who are getting no more money, and perhaps even less, than they did, and who will not be able to pay outrageous prices for a tree.

Speaking for the retailers, Mr. McCabe said they would like to be able to sell trees to the families in their neighborhood, whose children they see every day in their stores, at prices which these people can afford.

"It's no pleasure," he said, "for them to sell trees at ridiculously high prices. Such a sale takes away the whole spirit of Christmas, and the retailer feels badly about it."

Present indications are that there will be plenty of trees, said Mr. McCabe. And Government agencies have warned that those citizens who grab the first Christmas tree they see this year and pay an outlandish price are just foolish.

"If there is any shortage," Mr. McCabe added, "it will be an artificially created shortage designed to keep prices up. Every effort should be made to stabilize prices."

Even as the trees began to arrive in Boston, and mothers dusted off the boxes of ornaments and brought them down from the attic preparatory for gaily lighted homes and windows, prospects for other types of natural decorations looked good in the market district today.

Holly of extra high quality is beginning to arrive from the South. Laurel from central Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire, is putting in an appearance, too. And, from Maine, thousands of bright wreaths are being shipped.

Whole families have been putting all their spare time into the making of wreaths, the men folks gathering the material in the woods, and the women and children turning kitchens into miniature factories and cellars into storage places for the garlands for city windows.

Boston is taking on a piney and sprucey odor today which tells us that Christmas is drawing close again.

A.P. Members in N.E. Laud Kent Cooper For Seeking Freedom of World News

A resolution expressing "unqualified commendation and support" to Kent Cooper, Executive Director of the Associated Press, for his efforts to extend the principle of free interchange of news throughout the world was adopted by Associated Press members in New England yesterday.

The resolution was introduced by Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, at the semiannual meeting of the group at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. After unanimously approving the statement, members heard an address by Mr. Cooper.

The resolve reads:

"Whereas, it is our firm conviction that future peace and friendly relations between the peoples of all nations will be advanced by the extension of the principle of free interchange of news throughout the world,

"And whereas, our deeply respected Executive Director and General Manager, Kent Cooper, is devoting himself tirelessly and effectively to the extension of this principle.

"And whereas, his and allied efforts have already achieved important results in the diplomatic preparations of the United States Government, in news freedom planks in the platforms of both great political parties, in a concurrent resolution unanimously adopted by both houses of Congress, and in recent action by the American Society of Newspaper Editors,

"Therefore, be it resolved by the New England regional meeting of Associated Press members in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Maine, that we express to Kent Cooper our unqualified commendation and support, our deep admiration and gratitude for his efforts, and our certainty that ultimate victory in this cause will be an imperishable tribute to his leadership since it will have made all the more assured the survival of a free press and of free peoples."

Members also elected William D. Heath of the Haverhill Evening Gazette Chairman of the group, succeeding David Patten of the Providence Evening Bulletin.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vinicity — Fair weather except for some high cloudiness tonight and Wednesday. Not quite so cold tonight with lowest temperatures about 35 degrees in the city and from 32 down to near 25 in the suburbs. Moderate temperature again Wednesday. Light winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont — Increasing cloudiness and not so cold tonight, followed by intermittent and scattered very light snow or rain late tonight and early Wednesday. Partially clearing with little change in temperature Wednesday afternoon.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair weather except for some high cloudiness tonight and Wednesday. Not quite so cold tonight.

Eastport to Block Island—No warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:04 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 4:43 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.

U. S.-British Trade Issues Are Discussed

Public opinion in both the United States and Great Britain to the effect that each country plans "to bag all the export trade in the world" after the war was discredited today by Bernard Ponsonby Sullivan, British Consul General in Boston, in addressing the Executives' Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Parker House.

His explanation given in his first address before a businessmen's group since assuming his office several weeks ago was that it "is so simple" . . . "we must have dollars to pay for the goods we receive. We can only have dollars to pay for the goods we received from you if you buy goods or services from us."

Mr. Sullivan pointed out that "we need a great deal from America, we shall need a great deal from America after the war, but our only means of paying for it is by selling goods and services to you in return. So you see we shall just have to get together and can only fulfill our foreign role of being the best customer of the United States if the United States will view our economic predicament sympathetically and join with us in creating a more rational postwar economic world."

Members of the club were invited by Mr. Sullivan to bring any problems involving dealings with British firms to the British consulate, where efforts will be made to solve them. "We want to contribute in the best means at our disposal," said Mr. Sullivan.

Reviewing the lend-lease and the reverse lend-lease whereby Britain contributes to the needs of the United States, Mr. Sullivan spoke at some length in describing the pooling of resources by all the United Nations for the successful prosecution of the war.

He described the goods and services given to the United States by the United Kingdom which included aircraft, aircraft engines, airplane tires and inner tubes, and specially constructed gasoline containers. Spark plugs for certain types of American aircraft have been wholely provided from United Kingdom production, he said, pointing out that more than one million plugs had been requisitioned up to June 30, 1944, while an additional 600,000 plugs had been shipped to the United States.

Six Men Arraigned In Gasoline Case

Six men of the 24 who were indicted by the Federal grand jury yesterday on charges of violating gasoline ration regulations were arraigned today before Judge Francis J. W. Ford in the United States District Court in Boston.

They were Frank Novello of Boston, Joseph H. Novello of Somerville, Frank Cattaneo of Boston, Angelo Piacentini of Somerville, Anthony Schiaffe of Chelsea, and Marino Colello, a private in the Army.

Mr. Cattaneo, already under sentence of six months for a gasoline ration regulation violation was on his way to the Federal institution at Danbury, Conn., when he was brought back to the district court for arraignment under the new charge. Mr. Piacentini was recently convicted by a jury on charges of illegally buying gasoline coupons which Miss Beverly Hollinger had admitted in court taking from the office of the Hyde Park Rationing Board. He had received a stay of a 15-month sentence. All of the six men arraigned today pleaded not guilty.

Barnes-Kelly Vote Recounted in Boston

Boston today started official recount of the votes in the recent Attorney General contest, which gave Executive Councilor Clarence A. Barnes (R) a lead of 14,006 votes over former Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelly (D).

Shortly after noon today, when votes from 13 precincts had been recounted, Mr. Barnes had lost 29 votes and Mr. Kelly had gained 32, giving Mr. Kelly a net gain of 61 votes.

The recount began at nine tables in the City Election Department, as nine precincts at a time were counted. City Councilor John B. Kelly, brother of the Democratic candidate, was chairman of the workers and checkers, representing Mr. Kelly, and two lawyers, Henry I. Lazarus and Charles Shulman, represented Mr. Barnes.

Wonders of Postwar Industry Outlined to Advertising Club

Boston's hope of riding a wave of postwar prosperity when its thriving electronic war industries are converted to peacetime uses, was reflected by the size and enthusiasm of the Advertising Club luncheon group which listened today to a merchandising expert in the radio and television field. The speaker was Harry Boyd Brown of the Philco Corporation, of Philadelphia.

Like Cortez, when he stood on "a peak Darien" and "gazed at the Pacific with a wild surmise." Boston advertising men gazed at a new ocean of almost limitless possibilities as Mr. Brown sketched remarkable discoveries and developments in many fields, now awaiting introduction to the American public through advertising and merchandising.

Before coming to Boston, he said, he had written to presidents of 20 leading research and industrial concerns and had asked what they expected to offer after the war. Their replies mentioned such things as 50-mile-to-the-gallon automobiles; windows that close automatically when it rains or grows cold; glass that lets in summer light but keeps out sunshine heat; wrappers that keep apples fresh until the following spring, and numerous other products and devices.

Of his own company's plans in the electronic field Mr. Brown said little in detail, except that it would certainly be active in the television field, in which it was a pioneer, and in which it already operates a television broadcasting station, in Philadelphia, with relay connectons with New York.

All of the remarkable improvements promised in other fields are likely to be sold with the help of television advertising, Mr. Brown declared. Prospective customers in their own homes, for instance, will see not only the uses of new products, but the processes by which they are made.

Turing to Mayor Tobin, his right-hand neighbor at the head table in the Statler Georgian Room, the speaker remarked that when television came, the Governor-elect should be among politicians fulfilling the requirement of good television appearance as well as good radio voice.

Civilian Guard Of Waterfront Wins Citations

About 30 official-civilian members of the Boston Waterfront Protective Committee were rewarded today for untiring service and voluntary work in aiding the war effort by helping to keep the port of Boston free from sabotage of any account.

The Committee is made up of officials of the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Army, and representatives of the harbor police, Boston Fire Department, Port Authority, Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, Maritime Association of the Chamber of Commerce, towboat companies, chief terminal operators of the port and other businessmen having some contact with affairs of Boston harbor.

Following a tour of inspection of Boston Harbor, the approximately 30 men returned to the Coast Guard Base, Constitution Wharf for luncheon, after which Commodore W. N. Derby, Coast Guard Officer of the First Naval District, presented citations to each member of the Committee as a mark of honor for their helpful work during the war years.

The Committee, formed at a meeting in the office of the Boston Port Authority July 9, 1942, was a joint official-civilian group proposed by the Coast Guard. Its purpose was to maintain and exchange views between official and civilian interests of the port; to advise the Coast Guard on all matters which the Committee feels might tend to increase protective efficiency and to give opportunity for the Coast Guard to tell the Committee how it can best be of service in protecting the port. The group has worked in close cooperation with Capt. Frank M. Meals, Coast Guard Captain of the Port.

Class of 80 Leaves Naval War College

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 5 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, said today that the influence of the Naval War College at Newport had been felt in the battles of the Pacific when he presented diplomas to 80 graduates at 60th anniversary exercises.

Emphasizing the value of the War College, Admiral King singled out three full Admirals—War College graduates—who he said had put their training to good effect. Admirals Chester W. Nimitz, William Halsey, Jr., and Raymond Spruance, he asserted, had shown in battle what the War College had done for them.

Two classes were graduated: one the command class consisting almost equally of Army and Navy officers and the other the staff preparatory class, consisting mainly of naval reserve officers with a sprinkling of Army officers.

Three R. I. Senate Seats Clinched by Republicans

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5 (AP)—Ending Democratic hopes of taking control of all divisions of the State Government, the Republican Party today clinched three doubtful Senate seats as the State Board of Elections began its count of war and civilian absentee ballots.

As a result, the election-night division of the upper house of the General Assembly remained unchanged—24 Republicans and 20 Democrats. The seats definitely going to the Republicans are those for North Smithfield, Portsmouth, and Foster where election-night leads of the Republican candidates were so slim they might have been upset by the absentee vote.

Bay State Laws Urged to Protect Insurance Trade

Amplification of Massachusetts laws governing the conduct of insurance businesses to guard against unfair practices was recommended today by Charles F. J. Harrington, state Commissioner of Insurance.

In a report to the Legislature, Mr. Harrington urged enactment of a State "Sherman Anti-Trust Act" to prohibit unfair practices by insurance companies and to provide proper penalties for its violation.

"If the State would completely regulate the business of insurance," Mr. Harrington said, "it is necessary that we should provide in Chapter 175 for the prohibition of oppressive practices. They have no proper place in the insurance business.

"The Federal Department of Justice," the Commissioner continued, "has interested itself in the matter and has invoked the Sherman Anti-Trust Act against certain insurance companies engaged in practicing coercion, intimidation, and boycott, and if the individual states do not control these practices by proper legislation, it will continue to be the duty of the Federal Government to do so. If the right is to be preserved, legislation similar to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act should be enacted. The Legislature has already provided for the prohibition of these practices in general business."

State Group Files P. A. C. Receipts

An account of receipts of $2,104 and expenditures of $1,596 in connection with the recent political campaign, was filed with the office of the Boston City Clerk today by Margaret Curtis, Treasurer of the Massachusetts Citizens Political Action Committee.

Receipts included $1,000 from the National Citizens P. A. C., $25 in contributions from Henry R. Silberman, Mrs. Gardner Cox, Mrs. Oliver Cope, Mrs. Walter E. Campbell, all of Cambridge, $10 contributions from Ralph Barton Perry, Mrs. Henry Copley Greene, the Rev. Oscar B. Hawes, and a $30 contribution from Mrs. Calvert Magruder, also of Cambridge.

The account also listed a $100 contribution from Raymond Ingersoll of New York City to Mrs. Howard Mumford Jones for the Committee.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Tonight

Willi Apel, Ph.D., will lecture on "Beethoven and Schubert" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

"Lasting Peace Is Up To You" is the subject of a talk by Dr. Pennington Haile, Director of Popular Education, at the Forum meeting to be held in the First Parish Unitarian Church in Scituate at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

Miss Alice Maginnis will speak on "Enjoyment of prints" at 11 a. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "Roman Art." Both are free to the public.

Thursday

Hazel Hallett, pianist, and Wesley Copplestone, tenor, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

M. André Morize, Professor of French Literature at Harvard University will give a lecture in French on "France and the War" at Harvard Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 5 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Herschel P. Nunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 5.

Schoolmasters Club

The Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club will hold its second meeting this season on Saturday, at 12:30 p. m., at the Hotel Kenmore. The guest speaker will be Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, formerly in the Chinese diplomatic service in Europe, Asia and Australia and China's first delegate to the Williamstown Institute of Politics.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103 Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Makes His Marx

By a Staff Photographer

Groucho Marx Signs Guest Book in Governor's Office

While Governor Saltonstall, left, watches approvingly, the famous Groucho, "without makeup and props," adds his signature to the guest-book register in the Governor's office, State House, Boston. Touring Bay State army installations with a U. S. O. show, Groucho is accompanied by Capt. Garland Shell, Athletic and Recreation Branch, First Service Command, and Kay Gorsey, singer, on right.

NAVAL OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

Grey All-Wool Gabardine. Faultlessly tailored. All sizes now in stock.

$45

For Courtesy Consideration and Personal Attention

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Imported All-Wool Gifts
From Scotland
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36 to 40 in one or another of these colors

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PERMANENT POSITION
Write, stating age, education, experience, etc. Box N-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Alcohol as Gas Substitute Develops More Horsepower

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Alcohol as a substitute for gasoline in automobiles enables a given engine to develop "more horsepower by several per cent than with gasoline," reports the National Bureau of Standards in Washington after studying substitute fuels for use in parts of the world where petroleum is not readily available.

In its findings with 190-proof alcohol, the Bureau emphasizes also that horsepower of an engine is fixed by the amount of air it gets rather than the amount of fuel. Increased horsepower is achieved even though the heat available a pound from the alcohol is less than two thirds as much as from gasoline.

"The increased horsepower," reads the November Technical News Bulletin of the Bureau, "results from the fact that on vaporizing in the manifold alcohol cools the air more than does gasoline, thus permitting a greater weight of air to enter the cylinders."

Experiments included alcohol mixtures ranging from conventional grade to water percentages up to 65 per cent. While engine operation on low-proof alcohols was possible, disadvantages were encountered: fuel consumption was so great that all pertinent parts of tank and feed systems had to be enlarged; large amounts of water collected in the crank case; and spark plugs became moist and failed to fire at low throttle.

New Camera Sees Air

Postwar photographing of room drafts so that weatherstripping of windows and doors can be perfected may be one of the many uses of a new camera technique now restricted to war duties.

The process records air movements by means of a flashlight with an exposure of less than one-millionth of a second, explains General Electric Company engineers in Schenectady, N. Y. It is sensitive enough to take the finest details of air disturbances even to the extent of making an image of heat waves rising from the palm of one's hand. An unlimited number of peacetime applications is promised where air and gas-flow problems are encountered.

More Efficient Wings

Aircraft wings of magnesium, in comparison with the standard aluminum wing and wings of low-carbon steel, stainless steel, plywood, and other materials, are the strongest and lightest, being 14 per cent lighter in weight than aluminum wings, a Dow Chemical Company spokesman disclosed recently.

"If we can save a few hundred pounds of plane weight," said J. C. Mathes of the company at the 65th annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York, "we can carry that many more pounds of pay load with no increase in operating costs. The saving of a single pound has been estimated as worth $100 a year on a commercial plane."

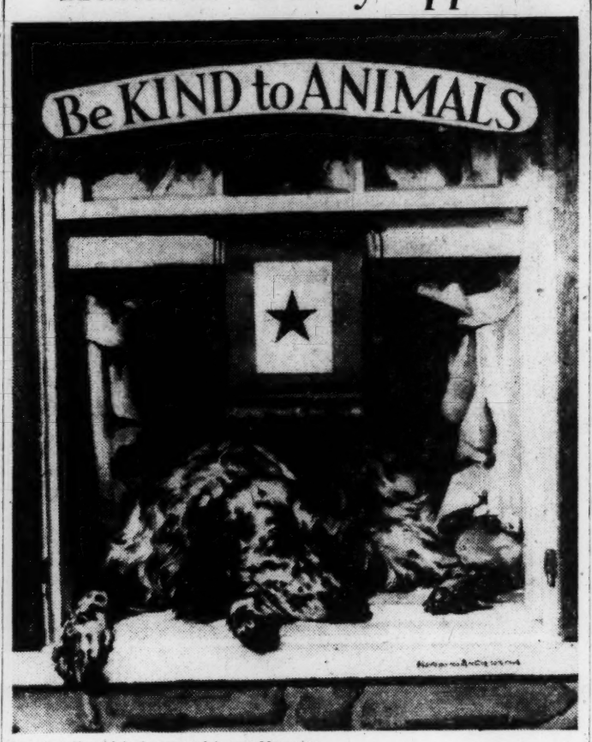
The magnesium project has been worked out with the Navy since 1940; 30 sets of wings on advanced trainers built by North American Aircraft Company were installed early in 1943 and have been in regular service, proving "entirely satisfactory," Mr. Mathes reported.

'Magic Glue' Cuts Cost

Cycle-Weld, a "magic glue" developed by the Chrysler Corporation, has been applied to plane production which has cut the cost of a large plane $8,400 in money and 20 hours in time of construction, the company announced in Los Angeles.

The cement-binder, an exclusive process in the field of synthetics, achieved this service by being used on plane "fairleads," or guides for control cables. The fairlead is made of plastic and two tiny pieces of rubber, which is napped into panel openings instead of bolted in the conventional manner. The "Cycle-Weld Snap Lead" weighs five grams, and can be installed in 10 to 30 seconds, compared to 2 to 10 minutes for the present 26.2-gram type of fairlead made of bolted phenolic laminated plates.

Humane Society Appeal



Courtesy Harold Anderson and Argosy Magazine

Official Poster for 1945

The American Humane Association has adopted this Harold Anderson painting as its official poster for 1945. Fifty thousand copies will be distributed to schools, institutions, and business establishments throughout the United States and Canada. Be Kind to Animals Week is scheduled for April 15-21.

Treasury Says Best G. I. Gift Is More Bonds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Christmas shoppers crowded to the center of the stage today in the sixth war loan drive.

The Treasury issued an appeal to the fighting throngs in the nation's stores to remember the fighting men shooting it out with the nation's enemies.

Treasury officials said it was well realized when the Nov. 20-Dec. 16 dates of the drive were chosen that it would coincide with heavy gift-buying, but—

"War expenditures don't accommodate themselves to our traditional Christmas season."

Ted R. Gamble, National Director of War Finance, said:

"Santa can serve the boys overseas very well, by including a lot of war bonds in his bag of gifts.

"It's necessary this year to give the sixth war loan priority over Christmas shopping. We can't afford to do otherwise."

Yesterday he announced these sales figures:

Series E bonds, $871,000,000—behind schedule.

Total individual sales, including E bonds, $2,021,000,000—ahead of schedule and 40 per cent of the individuals' quota of $5,000,000,000.

Total sales, including individuals and corporations, $8,941,000,000—far ahead of schedule and more than half the total quota of $14,000,000,000.

New Idaho Governor Can't Find House in Boise

BOISE, Idaho (AP)—There is no Governor's mansion in Idaho, so even the Governor-elect is finding the housing problem tough these days.

Elected last month to take office Jan. 1, C. C. Gossett says he hasn't found a home yet in Boise. No hotels will take a permanent guest either.

New York Area 'Job-Jumping' Under Fire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Despite urgent warnings from top military chiefs that war production is sagging dangerously, there are at present an estimated 30,000 unfilled war work jobs in New York City, another 30,000 elsewhere in New York State and 40,000 in neighboring New Jersey communities, according to Brig. Gen. Stewart E. Reimel, Chief of the New York Ordnance District.

"Not since Pearl Harbor three years ago has our country faced a greater need for the critical supplies of war," he emphasized at a press conference in his office here yesterday. "More manpower is needed at many war plants immediately if we are to meet General Eisenhower's demands for December production."

General Reimel's statement coincided with a warning by Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Army Service Forces, who told the Mead Senate investigating committee in Washington that unless the lag in war production was taken up by the end of the month, he would renew his advocacy of a national service act.

Applies Everywhere

"There seems to be a tendency in the New York area for workers to think that these manpower and production appeals apply to other sections of the country," General Reimel said. "The need here is as great as anywhere."

He disclosed that in New York City alone there are 40 war plants with unfilled war jobs; that Newark, N. J., has 24; Paterson, N. J., 19; Buffalo, 12; New Brunswick, N. J., nine; Syracuse, five; Rochester, three; Rome, two, and Albany, one. Unfilled jobs in Newark, N. J., total 22,000, he added, in Paterson, N. J., 10,000, and in New Brunswick, N. J., 8,000.

One hundred thousand 105-mm. shells produced this month will be worth more than 500,000 shells next May," General Reimel stressed, adding that "extra production now means American lives saved on the Western Front." It is vital, he asserted, that Allied forces be equipped to maintain full pressure on Nazi lines without "letting up for one minute."

"If we have a letup," he warned, "they have some pretty good divisions they can put together to use next spring."

General Reimel spoke critically of workers who were leaving their war production jobs to find others that seemed to offer better postwar security.

"This sort of job-jumping is inexcusable gambling with the lives of American soldiers," he said. "Their lives are too precious to gamble with. We have got to stop thinking that the war in Europe will be over soon and think more about what we are doing to help win it."

Among urgently needed items produced in this area are heavy ammunition shells, small arms ammunition, bombs, guns, cannon, trucks, wire and wire rope, radar, rockets, tanks, tires and tubes.

Jewish War Report Asks for Justice

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5 (AP)—A report presented to the American Jewish Conference Dec. 4 seeks "not vengeance, but justice meted out to every despicable criminal that has brought destruction and death upon the Jew."

This report, submitted by the postwar commission headed by Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath of Cincinnati, asserted:

"The crimes committed by the Axis nations and their associates against the Jewish people shall be duly specified in the indictments against the war criminals and made punishable in accordance with the policy announced by the United Nations."

Another project advanced by the commission asked for "the coordination of the programs of the various Jewish communities and organizations throughout the world." It also stated an important issue is "the problem of restitution of the property of Jews, just indemnification for the incalculable losses our people has suffered."

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TORONTO
OTTAWA
SUDBURY
Dine at
Murray's
GOOD FOOD
CANADA'S LEADING RESTAURANTS

Christmas Antiques
EXHIBITION and SALE
December 5, 6, 7 and 8
Opens Tuesday December 5th at 1 p. m.
Daily thereafter through Friday
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HOTEL BOND BALLROOM
HARTFORD, CONN.

French Exchange Cause of Complaint

PARIS, Dec. 5 (AP)—Complaints of American soldiers about the dollar-franc exchange rate have reached the ears of the 17 touring members of the Military Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives.

"The GI's $50 a month doesn't go far here because of the exchange rate," said Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey. "Certainly both governments should get together soon on the situation because it's operating against our boys."

The Americans are paying about five times as much as normal because of the exchange rate, it was estimated. The difficulty was caused by the Germans, who printed huge quantities of francs.

The Committee arrived in Paris Dec. 1 after inspecting facilities at Cherbourg and other ports.

State Which Voted G.O.P. Attracts Businessman

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 5 (AP)—An open letter to the Colorado Chamber of Commerce:

"Please mail me general and business information about Colorado. I see that your State voted Republican at the recent election, which makes it attractive."

And from all people—a Californian.

Funds Spark Rocket Research

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—Disclosing, though far from completely, the use, production, and development of rockets as a weapon of war, the Army and Navy today in conjunction with the Office of Scientific Research and Development reported:

1. The Navy in 1945 will be spending approximately $100,000,000 a month on rocket ammunition alone. This is as much as it is now spending per month on all types of naval ammunition.

2. The Army during 1945 will be spending about $12,000,000 per month on rocket ammunition.

3. Rocket research, development, and production stands almost at the top of manpower and material priorities.

4. Officially there is no American rocket weapon similar to the German V-2 which rides the stratosphere and outdistances sound. Yet (still officially) military authorities refuse to disclose latest rocket development — design, range, production.

5. American forces use rockets for fire from ships, planes, from the ground or from ground vehicles. They are used to destroy enemy submarines, shipping, fortification, tanks, personnel, communications. They provide smoke screens, throw fire, serve for target practice.

Cheap in Mass Production

Rocket weapons, it is reported, while not yet performing pinpoint artillery service, are excellent barrage weapons and are relatively simple and cheap to make in mass production. The M-12 rocket launcher, whose rocket is about twice the size of the well-known bazooka, equals the firepower of the 105 mm. medium artillery gun, but costs only $104, while the 105 mm. gun complete costs $8,406.

The operational and tactical successes in the use of rockets as reported by field commanders assure their increasing use. They are standard equipment for all Navy amphibious operations. They are particularly effective in establishing beachheads. They have been used for two years against Axis submarines. Bazooka fire destroyed 17 of 35 Axis tanks at Caen, France, during the Normandy campaign. They aided in the breakthrough at Carentan.

The rocket principle is used in assisting heavy overloaded bombers in take-offs. It serves as a booster for carrier fighters which must take off from short decks. It gives fighter planes the striking power of artillery without the weight and recoil of the guns.

Launching Devices

American rockets and launchers are artillery-like weapons. They are launched from tubes of various lengths and sizes. The rocket warhead carries the explosive, or smoke or incendiary chemical. The rest of the rocket contains the propellant, a material that electrically ignited generates expanding gas, propelling the rocket forward by pushing the head. Some rockets have fins, either fixed or folding, to stabilize flight.

Each type of rocket has its own launching device. The smaller Army rockets belong to the bazooka family. The M-6 weighs only 3½ pounds and blast through six inches of steel armor plate. The M-7 is a practice bazooke. The M-10 a smoke rocket.

The single tube M-12 rocket launcher is a ground device for firing the M-8 rocket. It can be carried by one man and can fire from a foxhole. Mounted on a tripod, two of its legs are fixed, the third adjustable. It has had considerable success in south Pacific battles. These launchers can be lined up, wired into batteries and fired simultaneously by remote control.

The Navy reports that it hurled several thousand rockets in less than a minute at Japanese installations on Guam from LCI's; that at Saipan rocket-firing amphibious ducks provided protection for troops; that carrier-based planes combined rocket fire with bombing in the second battle of the Philippines.

The Army Air Forces have put rocket projectiles on their P-38 Lightnings, P-39 Airacobras, P-40 Warhawks, P-47 Thunderbolts, and P-51 Mustang fighter planes. This materially increases their armament, adding firepower between that of the machine gun and the bomb. Rockets fired from high-speed aircraft are much more accurate than those fired from stationary launchers.

MAKE THEM LOOK TWICE

A gorgeous hair-do with Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo! Three rich and beneficial oils instantly go to work. First—pure, superfine olive oil cleans deeply. Coconut oil whips up heaps of snowy lather. Castor oil helps float away dirt, dust and film in one water rinse!

Now look at your hair! It gleams with a new sheen. Then feel it! It's so soft—caressable! And so manageable that you can create more alluring hair-dos.

It contains no alcohol—no free alkali, no harsh chemicals. Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo! At your favorite drug, department store or five-and-ten.

Laco Products Inc. Balto. 24, Md.
Affiliate, Pompeian Olive Oil Corp.

BABY-OIL-TREATED
DISPOSABLE (flushaway) DIAPERS... END DIAPER DRUDGERY

No More Washing Didies!

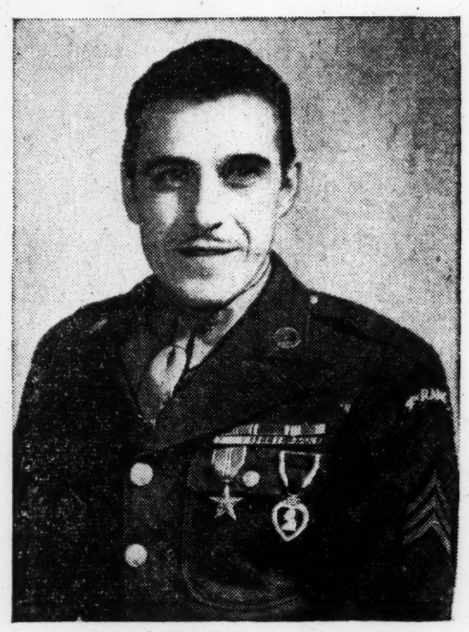
With Nata-Pax disposable baby-oil diapers and Nata-Pants ever-fresh holders, you'll never need to wash another didie or keep a smelly wash around till laundry-day. The cost is low.

Buy from your drug, grocery, or department store. Or write Nata Lee, 2900 Chanin Bldg., New York 17, N. Y.

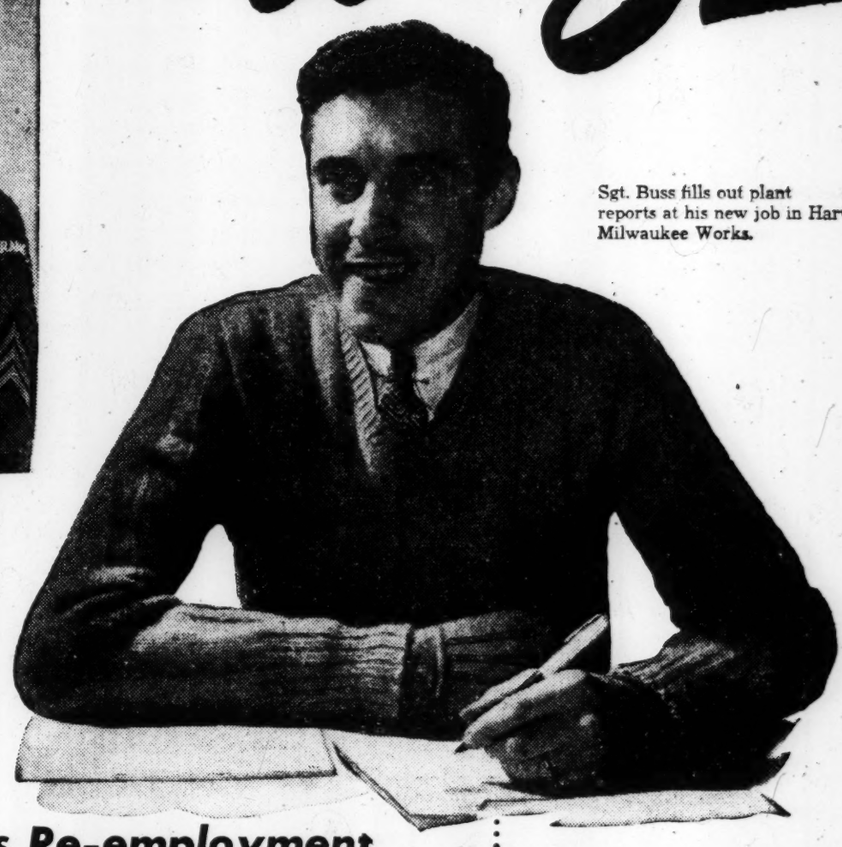
NATA-PAX
DISPOSABLE (flush-away) DIAPERS
Silky soft, treated with BABY OIL!

NATA-PANTS
Ever-fresh HOLDERS for NATA-PAX

SGT. BUSS COMES BACK -to a Job



Sgt. Buss in the uniform he wore in Italy as a fighting member of the 4th Rangers.



Sgt. Buss fills out plant reports at his new job in Harvester's Milwaukee Works.

Harvester Veteran's Re-employment Policy Already in Action...

SERGEANT LEROY BUSS of the 4th Rangers has returned to Harvester. We were proud and happy to welcome him back.

He is entitled to five stars on his campaign ribbon, for participation in every major landing on the Africa-Sicily-Italy front. He was awarded the Bronze Star and Purple Heart medals, and a citation for his part in the battle of Venefro. His outfit was honored by the French for its work in North Africa.

But Sgt. Buss isn't resting upon his honors, now that he has been honorably discharged. He is helping to win the war at his desk in Harvester's Milwaukee Works auditing department, where he is doing a fine job in a position of greater responsibility than the one he left.

He is one of more than 18,000 men and women employes who left Harvester for the military services. Now 1,316 of them, honorably discharged from the armed forces, have applied for re-employment by the Company.* ***Every one of them has been offered a job as good as or better than the one he left.***

We are gratified that 1,282 of these Harvester veterans — ***more than 97 per cent*** — have resumed employment with the Company, including many disabled men. Some of the remaining 3 per cent have indicated their intention to return to Harvester after taking additional educational courses or winding up matters of private business.

It is the Company's objective to provide a job for every qualified Harvester veteran and to try to help every Harvester veteran—especially the disabled—qualify for a job.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, Illinois

THE 4 "MUSTS"
Governing Re-employment of Harvester Veterans

Every qualified Harvester employe honorably discharged from military service, desiring re-employment by the Company, and making proper application, MUST be offered:

1 His former position or a position of like seniority, status and pay; or if this is not possible,

2 Some other available position for which his seniority and ability qualify him, at the same location where he formerly worked; or if this is not possible,

3 Some other available position for which he is qualified, at some other Company location; or,

4 If he is physically or otherwise handicapped by reason of his war service and cannot qualify immediately for employment, he shall be offered special training or other appropriate rehabilitation designed to prepare him for eventual employment.

*As of October 1, 1944

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Continuance of Political Tax Voted by State C. I. O. Council

Continuance of a political per capita tax on members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Massachusetts has been voted by the State C. I. O. Council leaders of the C. I. O. reported here today.

The tax is two cents per member, per month. It is on a voluntary basis, local unions of the C. I. O. making their own decision whether to contribute. The per capita was first voted for the recent campaigns. The C. I. O. claims a Massachusetts membership of 200,000.

The purpose of the new tax is to maintain the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. in the Bay State, to enable it to carry out educational work, and to effect the preliminaries in politics leading up to the 1946 elections, it is stated.

During this past year the C. I. O. raised approximately $10,000 in Massichusetts for political work and $6,000 or $7,000 for educational work. Part of this came through the $1 contributions solicited by the P. A. C. from C. I. O. members.

Of each $1 so received, 25 cents was retained in Massachusetts. Fifty cents was forwarded to the national headquarters of the P. A. C. in New York and the remaining 25 cents went to the national officers of the union through which the contribution was given.

Hence the $16,000 or $17,000 reported as raised for political purposes in Massachusetts this year does not cover the total political contributions produced here by the C. I. O., but only the part put into use in the Commonwealth.

The per capita tax that local unions will now be asked to renew will be paid out of the union treasuries. The money so received for the P. A. C. will not be used in any national election, because contributions by labor unions to national election campaigns are forbidden by the Smith-Connally Act of last year.

Besides keeping the political educational work of the P. A. C. going during the next two years, the receipts are expected to build up a political fund which can be used for political action in the state.

The State C. I. O. Council also voted to participate more effectively in local political contests, according to a statement by Joseph A. Salerno, State C. I. O. President and New England Regional Director of the P. A. C. In addition it decided that the State Council should hereafter make all indorsements of political candidates, so as to avoid confusion and duplication.

During the primary and election campaigns of this year the Massachusetts P. A. C. was very careful not to get into local fights. Its leaders wished to avoid its being spread out too thin when it was not set up quite sufficiently as an organization. Consequently the P. A. C. placed the more important offices first and made no indorsements below Congress.

Later as the P. A. C. becomes more efficient, its chiefs expect that it will be able to extend itself.

Further steps in the State will await on a national P. A. C. conference to further develop policy. This will be held after Sidney Hillman, the national leader of the P. A. C., returns from London, where he has gone to participate in a world labor gathering.

Boston Drops Two Points In War Bond Race

Boston fell from sixth to eighth place today among the large cities in the "War Bond League" that are striving to sell their quotas of Series E war bonds ahead of schedule. According to figures released by War Finance Committee headquarters in the Treasury Department at Washington, Boston had sold only 24.9 per cent of its quota of $54,766,500 as of today.

The list was topped by Milwaukee, where 42.6 per cent has been sold, although its quota is smaller than Boston's, namely $17,629,000. Next comes Pittsburgh with 42.2 per cent, Philadelphia with 37.4, Washington, D. C., with 37.3, Los Angeles with 29.9, St. Louis with 27.1, and San Francisco with 26.8 per cent.

Sixth War Loan Bond buying in Massachusetts went on apace today as final preparations were made for the giant air show at Logan Airport tomorrow and Thursday. Admission to the show is free to all, but in order to go inside the planes and to examine the other equipment close at hand, it is necessary to have bought a war bond.

Sergeant Ralph F. Robbins of Falmouth Heights, a ranger who trained at Camp Edwards and who was active in the invasion of Normandy, last June, appeared at rallies today to plead for heavier buying of war bonds in this sixth campaign to raise more money for the successful conclusion of the war.

"If I have the money," says Sergeant Robbins, "I buy the first bond at rallies myself." Sergeant Robbins' son Teddy will be four years old this week and his father is giving him a war bond. He has a small sister who is only 15 months old.

Sergeant Robbins was invalided home from France last July by plane. "We had breakfast in Scotland," he says, "and supper in New York." He wears the Purple Heart, the Good Conduct ribbon, the ribbon which indicates he has fought in the European Theater of War, and the Combat Infantry Medal.

The air show tomorrow and Thursday will be presented in full at 1:30 and 3:30 on both afternoons. The program includes such features as the unloading of assigned aircraft teams from the B-17, the take-off of gliders, the unloading of a quarter-ton truck and a 37 milimeter antitank gun from the gliders, the spot landing of troops, and the unloading from a glider, assembly, and firing of a 105 milimeter Howitzer, and other spectacular demonstrations.

Bonds may be bought at the field.

Bond purchasers packed Boston Arena last night for the "Gay Nineties Ice Carnival" staged under the auspices of the Districts Division of the War Finance Committee. It was a highly successful ice show, including singing by a chorus of Spars, an old-fashioned 11-on-a-side "shiny" game between Boston Latin School and English High hockey teams, and a speech by Cedric Foster, radio commentator.

Victoria Mansion Is Pride of Portland

John A. Marshall

Brownstone House Had Been Doomed for Gas Station

Rescued from destruction by public-spirited citizens of Portland, Maine, this 85-year-old brownstone structure of Italian order is known today as Victoria Mansion and is mentioned by leading art authorities as the best standing example of true Victorian architecture in northeastern United States. Built at a cost of $400,000 in 1859, it was lavishly furnished. Upper—A corner of the parlor on the first floor. The mirrors, cornices, and consoles were made in France, as were the original draperies. The chandelier also probably was imported. Lower—Exterior of the Victorian Mansion, corner of Park and Danforth Streets. The building is used as headquarters of Victoria Society of Maine Women.

Portland's Victoria Mansion Regains Lost Magnificence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 5—Efforts of a few public spirited Portland citizens have brought about restoration of a cultural landmark now known as Victoria Mansion and cited by leading art authorities as the best standing example of true Victorian architecture in Northeastern America.

Doomed a few years ago to be torn down to make room for a filling station, this 85-year-old brownstone villa of the Italian order is fast becoming an outstanding attraction.

The mansion was built in 1859 at the cost of probably $400,000. Its builder, Ruggles Morse, was a Maine man who made his fortune as a hotel owner and a planter in New Orleans. But his money did not bring him happiness in the south where strong feeling was increasing against the northerners and he was regarded with considerable suspicion. Therefore he built Victoria Mansion, and saw to it that no expense was spared in making the place something of which Portland and Maine would be proud.

Spent Lavishly

He spent lavishly to combine the splendor of southern living with the best artistry of the day. He commissioned the famous pioneer architect, Henry Austin, and a band of celebrated artists to decorate and furnish his dream palace.

Only the best of San Domingo mahogany, Brazilian rosewood and solid chestnut were used in the massive doors, flying staircase, hand-carved dining room panels, and other woodwork. The finest hand-etched glass formed the panels of the doors, and real gold cornices, which today remain untarnished above the windows, furnished a richness never before known in a northern residence.

Murals on the halls, medallioned ceilings and stained glass windows carried out the builder's dream of both national and international co-operation at a time when feeling was strife among the northern and southern states. Carpets were woven in France to specific measurements of the rooms. Mirrors with hand decorated medallion crowns were imported. The mansion had the first bathtub in Maine.

Place Vacated

After Mr. Morse passed on the place was vacated and later sold to a prominent Portland family which resided there for many years.

Saving of the mansion from destruction four years ago may be credited chiefly to Dr. William H. Holmes, retired New York educator, and his sister, Miss Clara Holmes, an interior art instructor of New York, both natives of Maine. Rescuing the place, which was under negotiation by an oil company to be torn down, Dr. Holmes and his sister immediately realized the value of this rare architecture and its many art treasures. Both worked unceasingly to restore the original status after its idleness of more than 13 years, during which snow and rain poured in through broken skylights.

Many original furnishing were purchased from the estate of the last owners, and period pieces in keeping with the architectural design were loaned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Thus because of its educational value and authenticity the mansion is rapidly gaining prestige as a "must" visit for tourists traveling through Maine.

Given to Society

To assure its continued preservation and increased usefulness, Dr. Holmes and Miss Holmes have given the deed of the mansion to a newly organized Victoria Society of Maine women of which Mrs. Guy P. Gannett is President and Mrs. Foster L. Haviland Executive Secretary. This society, aside from its primary purpose of preserving the mansion, is dedicated to encouraging cultural achievements among young people and paying honor to outstanding Maine women, and mothers in particular.

A growing program of national significance is being carried forward by this growing group which already has a charter membership of 250 women and 30 associate male supporters. Society membership by invitation is open to those sincerely interested in cultural achievement.

Restored not only as a museum, the mansion is to be used eventually for select public functions such as home weddings, musicals and club gatherings. There is a possibility of converting the large carriage house into a hall capable of seating several hundred people and which would be of value to many local organizations. Interior views of the mansion are already on display in more than 25 leading art galleries and libraries throughout the country.

Connecticut City Ready For Postwar Slack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 5—A three-pronged plan to attack postwar employment problems in this city with its widely diversified industrial resources is made public today by the Middletown Postwar Planning Council.

Basing its findings on the conclusion that "solutions to purely local problems should be found through use of local facilities" the Council plans to meet the reemployment problem as follows:

1. Expansion of industrial activity by direct and vigorous effort; 2, fuller realization of the city's retail trade opportunities; 3, resort to public works to take up whatever deficit may b eleft over after industrial and commercial interests have absorbed their limit of unemployed.

These findings are the result of a year's study by the council under the leadership of Amor P. Smith, Vice-President of the Russell Manufacturing Company. Eleven fact-finding committees pooled their findings with the announcement that the city faces a net postwar deficit of 2,059 jobs. Factors used in arriving at this conclusion included the number employed in 1940 and 1943, estimated decline in available jobs with the end of the war and the number of veterans expected to return to the city for work.

According to present statistics, 2,800 servicemen are expected to come back for jobs. A poll of concerns indicates a definite loss in available jobs of 1940. However, 435 positions are expected to be made available through women returning to their homes and newcomers giving up employment. This gives a postwar deficit of 2,559, but the council estimates 500 additional job withdrawals leaving the net of 2,059.

Stating that Middletown faces "practically no reconversion problem" the Council adds that the city "is confronted with a serious though not insurmountable problem."

"What is required is a postwar expansion of industrial activity," says the Council, "an increase in commercial activity centering chiefly around housing and durable consumer goods, and the judicious use of public works to provide employment, whenever commerce and industry fall short. By bending every effort to achieve the desired goal through these means, Middletown can and will provide jobs for her men and women after the war."

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through S5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more validated until Dec. 31.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A5 through Z8, and also A5 through Z5, and A2 and B2 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. No other blue stamps until Jan. 1, 1945.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 34 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A13 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire Dec. 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Malden—Wednesday.

British Economist Outlines World Needs in Newton Talk

Women's Activities

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Whether the common man understands it or not, there is operating constantly a strong network of economic interdependence, and the prosperity of each country is founded upon what it expects other countries to do economically," Dr. Herman Finer, distinguished British economist, told a Newton Center audience last night.

Dr. Finer, for more than 20 years on the professional staff of the London School of Economics, for the past two Special Consultant on Postwar Reconstruction to the International Labor Office, and now visiting professor in Political Science at Harvard University, presented a lecture under the auspices of the Newton Center Woman's Club, the Newton League of Women Voters and the Newton Council for Better World Order.

"The size of the population, the standard of living and even the educational systems which prepare the young people for industry and commerce have been created on the basis of co-operation with the same things in other countries even if there has been no deliberate world order arranging for this so far," he told the clubwomen. "In fact it is impossible to make a distinction between a country's production for domestic purposes and for foreign trade. And if all the foreign trade were cut off, its domestic production would collapse and with it, its prosperity.

Employment Standard

"Every country after the war has set itself a standard of full employment. For the United States that means 60,000,000 jobs," he pointed out. "Just before the war and before the great depression set in, it was calculated that American production sent to other countries enough goods to keep about 3,500,000 American workers employed a year. Half of the American cotton, copper, and turpentine were for foreign export, one third of the lard and agricultural machinery, a fifth of the wheat and about one sixth of the industrial machinery and motor vehicles and therefore that proportion of the American workers depended upon a continuance of this international trade.

"If, after the war, it is desired to maintain 60,000,000 jobs, it is highly probable that you would need to about double this volume of export," said Dr. Finer. "But that could not be achieved without at least two things—willingness to accept goods in payment from other countries in the form of imports and a period in which the United States could make long-term investments in the countries of backward economy—Latin America, the Little East, China, the Balkans and the most devastated areas of Europe.

Other Countries

"Rather the same thing holds good of the other great industrial countries of the world and so far as the raw material countries are concerned and opportunity given them to sell their raw materials and to acquire the currency they need to purchase manufactured articles made by the industrial countries of the world," the speaker added.

"In the interwar years, these basic factors were missed," Dr. Finer pointed out: "high tariffs, intergovernmental debts, military and security ambitions and preoccupations, the pursuit of self-sufficiency. A general condition of fear and panic caused a breakdown of what the 19th and early 20th centuries had tried to build up by means of good will and commercial treaties—namely, equal trading opportunity. The lesson has been noted. It appears in the United States Trade Agreements Act of 1934; it appears in Article 7 of the Lend-Lease Agreements made between U. S. A. and other countries. All countries now, as a result of bitter experience, recognize the need of following the true and free network of international trade, and there is now general agreement on several propositions—though it will require an international conference and a clear agreement and perhaps promment machinery to implement these principles."

The principles Dr. Finer enumerates are these: 1. That all foreign traders shall obtain the same treatment as the country's own citizens. 2. That all foreign traders shall receive equal treatment. 3. That measures of unfair competition as already defined by the International Chamber of Commerce shall be limited. 4. That import prohibitions, and quotas shall be abolished. 5. That national exchange controls shall be subject to mediation by the international monetary organization. 6. That preferences and discriminations by the several countries should be abated if not abolished. 7. That export prohibitions and taxes shall be canceled. 8. That export and domestic subsidies should be eliminated. 9. That protective tariffs should be progressively abated by something like the United States Reciprocal Trade Agreements procedure."

Focal Points

Dr. Finer listed as focal points of possible hostility the great monopolies among the raw materials like rubber, tin and oil, and certain industries like shipping in which the prewar balance has been seriously disturbed by damage to some countries during the war and the growth of production in other countries. "These could be a source of dreadful irritation and so it must depend upon the good sense of the present collaborators in the United Nations to overcome the difficulties," he said.

"There will never be a satisfactory settlement of trade questions leading to increased welfare—and it would not be difficult to raise the welfare of the world from 10 to 15 per cent above its best level in 1929," he asserted, "unless the nations concerned can count on peace. The establishment of a general security organization in which people can believe, will have as an almost automatic consequence, the acceptance of and confidence in the measures suggested above. In the light of this the Economic and Social Council proposed in the Dumbarton Oaks conference is an instrumental contribution, but that itself depends upon the effectiveness of the Security Council."

Tomorrow's Programs

New Century Club of Needham —Annual President's Day in the Unitarian Church. Social hour, 1 p. m.; business meeting, 2:15 followed by an organ recital by Raymond Coon; choral music by members of the Friendly Society and a miracle play by the drama study group. Gifts will be brought for Christmas distribution by the Community Service Committee.

Mornings of Diversion — Mrs. John Carroll Perkins will present an illustrated lecture on "Gardens in England and Scotland."

Revere Woman's Club — Mrs. Lawrence G. Healey will discuss the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at meeting in clubrooms of First Congregational Church.

West Newton Women's Educational Club — Monthly luncheon and Christmas party of American Home class at 12:30 p. m. Mrs. Albert Herrington, hostess, 154 Randlett Park, West Newton.

Brookline Woman's Club — Executive Board meeting, at Brookline Trust Company, 10 a. m.

More Guidance for Veterans And Their Dependents Urged

Guidance to proper agencies for information is needed by veterans and their dependants. The lack of such advice is the reason for "runaround" complaints by returned fighting men according to a statement today by W. Rea Long, Chairman of the Veterans Rehabilitation and Re-employment committee.

This veterans committee has been functioning for about one year and as a result of actual experience, Mr. Long states, "Many of the complaints of veterans receiving the 'runaround' have been checked and found justified."

"No greater service can be rendered the veteran and his dependends who seek information and guidance than to refer them promptly to the proper agency or organization," Mr. Long continues, in the statement which is contained in a re-issue of the report of the conference of Massachusetts employers on veterans re-employment held last June.

Continuing the statement, Mr. Long says, "Well-meaning persons who volunteer information or attempt to evaluate a situation about which they are ill-informed only delay or impede the service which authorized agencies are established to perform.

Defining the "runaround," he says: "This 'runaround' includes misinformation and ill-advice about a great many things. For example: Assistance in filing of Government claims should only be given the veteran by skilled and properly authorized persons.

"Educational and job counseling are highly specialized professions and should be considered as such," states Mr. Long, adding that the evaluation of a veteran's physical and emotional condition is a matter which should be handled only by experts in this work.

Among the agencies which Mr. Long's committee has been in close touch with and which are co-operating in the operation of local "information centers" are: United States Employment Service, Veterans Administration, Selective Service Re-employment Division, Job Counseling Department of the Greater Boston Community Council, the American Red Cross, the Personal Affairs Division of the Army and the Soldier's Aid departments of local cities and towns.

Group of Triptychs Shown at Galleries Of Copley Society

A group of triptychs, religious paintings on three-leaf screens, of the kind being supplied for use at church services for the armed forces, by the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., is now on exhibition at the galleries of The Copley Society, at 270 Dartmouth Street, Boston. The galleries are open from 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. and the exhibit will continue through Dec. 8.

A number of artists, including Violet Oakley, Nina Barr Wheeler, Frank Schwarz and Alfred James Tulk, have been painting the triptychs for use on the altars—embodying designs making them suitable for services of the various faiths.

The Committee is a voluntary organization which was organized in December, 1940 "to send various comforts and intellectual resources to our armed forces," according to Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, of New York, its President.

Four New England Men Return From Combat Flying Overseas

War Activities of New England

After eight months of combat flying Navy Patrol Bombing Squadron 148 has returned to the United States, according to an announcement today by the Navy Department which lists four New Englanders who participated in the tour of duty.

Flying PV-1 Lockheed-Vega Ventura bombers the squadron totaled 816 combat sorties, 6,072 flying hours and sank or damaged 3,700 tons of enemy shipping.

New England members of the squadron included: Lieut. (jg) D. P. Hayes, Somerville, who flew 48 missions as a co-pilot and participated in a strike against enemy shipping.

Lieut. (jg) J. B. Stamps, Laconia, N. H., who flew 33 combat missions and participated in an engagement with an enemy float plane.

Aviation Chief Radioman A. R. Currier, Newburyport, who flew 50 combat missions, wears three stars in his Air Crew Insignia and who participated in three bombing attacks and an engagement with an enemy float plane.

Aviation Ordnanceman Second Class A. B. Watson, East Dover, Vt., who flew 41 combat missions and wears two stars in his Air Crew Insignia.

Bronze Star Medal

Ten Bay State Infantrymen have been awarded the Bronze Star Medal according to an announcement from the War Department today.

They are: Technical Sergeant Joseph J. Doucette, Waltham. Staff Sergeant Emile P. Cote, South Ashburnham, Staff Sergeant Richard H. Downs, Reading, Staff Sergeant James A. Farley, Winchester, Staff Sergeant Richard K. Fearon, posthumous, Medford, Technician Fifth Grade, William Dickson, Taunton, Private First class, Maxwell M. Clark, Norfolk, Private First Class, Frank J. D'Alessandro, Worcester, Private First Class Milton E. Dorr, Worcester, Private Herbert M. Carr, Jr., Walpole.

Destroyer Knox

Commissioning of the new-type destroyer USS Frank Knox, named after the late Secretary of the Navy, will take place on Monday afternoon, Dec. 11, the First Naval District announced today as details of the ceremonies at the Boston Navy Yard were made public.

Rear Admiral Felix Gygax, USN, Commandant of the First Naval District and of the Boston Navy Yard, will order the commissioning pennant raised on the destroyer, and Commander Joel C. Ford, Jr., USN, of Auburn, Alabama, will accept command of the vessel.

Following the formal commissioning ceremony, Mrs. Frank Knox will present the vessel a portrait of Secretary Knox, R. A. Sonderland, of Goffstown, New Hampshire, will represent the War Finance Committee of Manchester and present the ship a microfilm recording of all the names of residents and business people of Manchester who purchased $10,000,000 worth of War Bonds to underwrite the expense of the USS Frank Knox.

The list of guests invited includes the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and the mayors of Boston, Manchester, N. H., and Bath, Maine.

Wave Is Admitted To Practice Law In Federal Court

What is said to be the first time that a Wave has been admitted to practice law before the Federal Court occurred today when Miss Eleanora L. Rick, of Wellesley, a Lieutenant (j. g.) in the Waves, was sworn in before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the U. S. District Court. Seven other women and 30 men, making a grand total of 38 attorneys, were also admitted to practice.

Edwin J. Donovan, of Cambridge, a veteran of the present war, and Timothy J. McInerney, of Roxbury, Representative-elect from Ward 10, and former Assistant Clerk at the Roxbury Court, were among those admitted.

The seven other women were: Diana J. Auger, of Boston; Mae D. Collicutt, of Fitchburg; Elva C. Davis, Brenda M. Dissel, Gladys M. P. Phippin, Claire V. Stanton, and Elizabeth A. Wessling, all of Boston. A new Federal Grand Jury was convened for the winter term.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Today

Free Tickets for sports, theaters, etc. at USO Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB. 7968.

Wrestling, Mechanics Building, 6:15 p. m.

Hockey, Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m. Bruins vs. Canadiens.

Cambridge Firemen's Ball, Hotel Continental, Cambridge, 8 p. m.

Dances With Orchestra, Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 149 Stanford Street; 5 Ruggles Street.

Officers' Dance, Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m. Orchestra.

Officers' Dance, Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m. Orchestra.

Informal Party, Army & Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Dance Instruction.

Square Dancing, 26 Temple Place, 7:30 p. m.

Nite Club Nite, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:30 p. m. Portrait Sketching. Photo Developing Class, 7:30 p. m.

Sketching, Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, 7:30 p. m.

"Horoscope Nite," 32 City Square, Charlestown, 8 p. m. Hostesses.

Dance Instruction, 48 Boylston Street, 8:30 8:30 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street, Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

Confectioners to Meet

Reconversion of candy stores after the war, with high lights on the modernization of store fronts, will be the subject of a talk by W. R. Harper, manager of the Boston branch of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, before members of the New England Retail Confectioners at a dinner-meeting in the Myles Standish Hotel tonight.

Vermont Legislature to Pass On State Farm College Change

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 5—A master plan for the improvement of the University of Vermont College of Agriculture to be presented to the General Assembly, when it convenes in biennial session early next month, is in the process of drafting by Dr. John S. Millis, University President, and J. E. Carrigan, Dean of the college.

Authorization for preparation of the plan which may call for legislative appropriations totaling several thousand dollars, was given recently by the College Advisory Committee, after a conference with other agricultural leaders including committees of the State Farm Bureau, the State Grange, Agricultural College alumni, Poultry and Egg Producers Association, and members of the University Board of Trustees.

Dr. Millis and Dean Carrigan are proceeding on the basis of the following recommendations adopted b ythe Advisary Committee:

"This master plan should include an annual operating budget for extension, including plans for lowered tuition, research, maintenance of buildings, and general funds.

"It should also include plans for the following new physical properties: poultry plant, agricultural science and home economics buildings and additional land."

Under the bill which will be presented to the Legislature based on the master plan, provision would be made for State audit and report to the Governor, including the use of State funds, and the State would be offered the opportunity of owning the College of Agriculture farm, and any lands on which State buildings may be erected may be leased or deeded to the State.

New Governor's Aides

Governor-Elect Mortimer R. Proctor who will take office early next month, this week named five members of his official family to serve during his 1945-'46 term of office.

Lawrence C. Jones, former Attorney General, and for the past two years Chief Counsel for the OPA in Vermont, will become Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs. Mr. Jones' resignation from the OPA will become effective on Dec. 31.

Attorney Oscar L. Shepard, Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs under Gov. William H. Wills, will take over the post of Executive Clerk. Mrs. George Little, of Proctor, will be Personal Secretary to the Governor and Miss Lillian Davidson, of Montpelier, will be Office Secretary. Paul H. McKenzie of Hinesburg, has been chosen Executive Secretary.

Compensation Claims Up

William H. McKee, Chairman of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, this week predicted that claims for compensation during Vermont's first postwar year will reach $4,500,000. Thus far, Commissioner McKee said, the highest total of claims paid in any one year was $900,000 in 1940 and the total benefits paid for the five years since the Commission has been organized were $3,200,000.

To make provision for this large claim load, Mr. McKee said, individual employer reserve accounts were eliminated in favor of a total pooled fund and the formula used for experience rating of employers' accounts was re-examined to make sure that employers whose businesses had expanded with the war would come under the highest contribution rate bracket.

The Commission's fund is now approximately $11,000,000, the commissioner said, nearly twice the $6,000,000 that the Commission had set as an amount that would be reasonably safe from insolvency in peace times. The expansion of the fund, he added, was due to the expanded pay rolls of employers engaged in war work, adjustment of wages by employers not engaged in war work and the small amount of benefit claims due to full employment. The total pay roll by covered employers for 1943 was approximately $107,000,000 compared to $56,000,000 in 1939.

The Commission expressed the belief that adjustments should be made by the incoming Legislature to provide for increased benefits, but added the Commission had not yet decided what its recommendations would be.

Mail Closings In Boston Set

Closing dates for mailing Christmas cards from Boston to destinations in the United States to assure delivery by Dec. 25, are given by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly as follows:

Dec. 13 for cards to all New England states and Boston Postal District.

The time has expired for mailing packages to all points, excepting New England, with assurance of delivery before Dec. 25. The final date for mailing packages for any New England point, including Boston, is tomorrow.

Buy Another BOND During the 6th WAR LOAN

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Gertrude Lawrence in 'Errand for Bernice'—Katherine Dunham Returns

Jacques Deval's New Play Presented at the Plymouth

By Edwin F. Melvin

Technically, "Errand for Bernice," Jacques Deval's new play, which came last evening to the Plymouth, is a three-character drama. But as a matter of fact it is largely a solo vehicle for Gertrude Lawrence.

As the Bernice of the title, an Army nurse on furlough in San Francisco, she has the opportunity to exhibit a wide variety of emotions. She is playful, imaginative, despondent, vexed, penitent, affectionate, harassed, and desperate—to suggest only a few of the shades of feeling that she depicts. But for the most part the play leaves the spectator with the feeling that this is a display of acting of the kind at which Miss Lawrence is adept rather than a true development of character.

Under the supervision of Gilbert Miller and Charles Stewart, who are the joint producers, Raymond Sovey has designed the living room of a de luxe suite in a San Francisco hotel as the setting for the action, all of which takes place in a few hours. When the play begins, Bernice is a kind of mystery woman. She has discarded her Army uniform and is smartly attired in civilian costume. Not only that, but she has kept her Army background concealed from the attentive young Swiss, engaged in Red Cross work, with whom she has become acquainted during her furlough.

* * *

The motive for this air of secrecy is at first obscure, and when it is disclosed, it does not seem completely plausible. It appears that Bernice has returned from long and hard service in the Pacific war zones. She has spent all her money to provide a brief period of luxury as a contrast to the hardships she has endured. That much is understandable. But the three specific errands which she has set for herself seem mainly a playwright's contrivance.

One is to secure an expensive perfume in memory of a nurse who did not come back. A second is to obtain a particular bit of recorded music for another nurse who was killed. And the third is to leave an unforgettable memory of herself with a civilian, who will cherish it if she herself does not return from the new mission on which she will soon embark. It is the friendly Swiss whom she has chosen to help her with her third errand.

* * *

But there is a complication in her plan. For an Army captain to whom she had been engaged appears on the scene as the third character in the play. It is he who recalls her from her dreams and draws her back to the workaday world of war to which both of them had pledged themselves.

The final part of the third act in which Bernice and the captain prepare to return to the front is the best part of the play. There it takes on vitality and dramatic life. But through too much of the evening there is a sense of artificiality and an over-abundance of retrospective talk.

* * *

Miss Lawrence, however, is always interesting to watch. Through her own resources she is able to hold the attention of an audience when the play runs thin. Stephen Bekassy, as Bernice's Swiss admirer, lends her such assistance as he can in a role that is largely a foil to draw forth the varied responses of Bernice. Wendell Corey as the captain likewise has a somewhat colorless assignment in the early part of the play. But his role increases in scope before the evening is over and he in turn gains in assurance and authority as opportunity permits.

Mr. Deval, who directed his own play, has managed to surmount most of the difficulties of the three-character type of construction, but there are one or two awkward places which still seem to baffle him.

Bruno of Hollywood

June Knight

In "Glad to See You," new musical at Boston Opera House beginning Tuesday, Dec. 12.

Vandamm

John Lund and Richard Basehart

In "The Hasty Heart," coming to the Wilbur Monday

Marcus Blechman

Sono Osato

In "On the Town," new musical comedy due at the Colonial Wednesday, Dec. 13.

Art for Russian War Relief

At the Stuart Art Gallery 12 paintings by the American artist, Philip Evergood, will be on display throughout the week. These are the originals prepared for a 1945 calendar published for the benefit of Russian War Relief.

Mr. Evergood has taken for his theme the topic of American-Russian friendship, past and present. He begins with the appointment of John Paul Jones by Catherine the Great as admiral of the Russian fleet. He then describes significant events culminating with Lend-Lease and Teheran.

These are pictures painted with a purpose. They aim to carry a feeling of trust and understanding across frontiers and oceans. The artist, aware of his didactic purpose, has set forth his thesis with legibility and conviction. However, he has not compromised with those technical ingenuities for which he has been signalized in this country. His style is modern romantic, combining primitive with sophisticated elements.

Mr. Evergood employs the same color and line for twofold purpose: graphic representation and emotional intensification. The machinery of warfare he tries to present credibly but not literally. He exercises freedom of choice when it comes to people, for they may seem muscular and sculptural, or tenuous and imaginary.

Mr. Evergood has carried out a difficult assignment with vigorous effect.

* * *

Copley Society Moves

The Copley Society is back where it belongs—the neighborhood of Copley Square. It now occupies the upper floor of the Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street. The great gallery has been divided, so that the larger room will be used for exhibitions, and the smaller for drawing classes.

On view this week are sculptures made for military chapels or war memorials through sponsorship of the Citizens Committee of the Army and Navy, Inc., New York. They were made by Wheeler Williams, Donald DeLue, and Gleb Derujinsky. They are firmly stylized representations of the Archangel Michael, the American Eagle, and a modern crusader.

Also on exhibition are several tryptichs designed for use in improvised chapels at the front.

D. A.

Conservatory Concert

The New England Conservatory Orchestra will give its first concert of the season on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6, at 8:15 o'clock in Jordan Hall. The program will include Overture to "The Bartered Bride," by Smetana; Prelude to "Afternoon of a Faun," by Debussy; excerpts from Cappricio Espagnol, by Rimsky-Korsakov, and Symphony No. 1, by Brahms. The public is invited to attend. Free tickets may be obtained at the Jordan Hall Box Office.

Margaret Landon's nonfiction best-seller, "Anna and the King of Siam," has been purchased for screen use by Twentieth-Century-Fox.

'Errand for Bernice'

At the Plymouth—New play by Jacques Deval, presented by Gilbert Miller and Charles Stewart, staged by the author, setting by Raymond Sovey. The cast:

Bernice Forbes	Gertrude Lawrence
Paul Rossler	Stephen Bekassy
Bruce Avery	Wendell Corey

Before He Met 'Dear Ruth'

John Dall, who plays a leading role in "Dear Ruth," at the Wilbur, was just 14 when he made his first professional bow. The part he essayed was that of a man of seventy. The place was the ornate Opera House of Panama City.

It seems that his father was an engineer designing an airport for Panama City. The boy spent his waking hours around the Opera House where a resident stock company held forth. Several times he had asked for a chance, only to be brushed aside. Then one day, just before the opening of a new bill, the character man was unable to go on. There was no one to put in his place but the eager young Dall, who proceeded to show a surprised director that in watching rehearsals he had absorbed all the business.

Curtain time came and the substitute character actor made his entrance with a bit of his forehead, his eyes, and his nose peeping forth from an amazing collection of sideburns, whiskers, and mustaches. He continued in the role the remainder of the week. By that time no more crepe hair and spirit gum were to be found in the Canal Zone and he retired from the stage—temporarily.

His next appearance was some years later with the Barter Theater of Abbington, Va. This was followed by engagements with the Chase Barn Theater at Whitefield, N. H., the Lakewood Theater at Skowhegan, Maine, the Petite Theater at New Orleans, a tour with Clare Tree Major's Children's Theater, walk-ons in New York in "Janie" and the revival of "R. U. R.," and then the role of Quiz West, first in Chicago and later in the New York company of "The Eve of St. Mark."

His performance as Quiz brought Hollywood offers but he refused to sign until Warners included in his contract a clause that permitted him to alternate a year of film making with a year on Broadway. He returned to New York, following the completion of the picture of "The Corn Is Green" in which he plays opposite Bette Davis, to create the role of Lieut. Seawright in "Dear Ruth."

30-Piece Band for 'Town'

An orchestra of 30 pieces is promised for "On the Town," the new musical comedy for which Leonard Bernstein has written the score, which opens at the Colonial Wednesday, Dec. 13. Max Goberman, who was in charge of the orchestra for "Helen Goes to Troy" in New York last spring, will conduct.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC6, 9.61 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—12:00 m.—News in English. XOOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Free Europe. A talk. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—Piano Recital by Solomon. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Moscow—8:37 p. m.—Program in English. 13.2 meg., 19.7 m.; 15.1 meg., 19.8 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Tommy Handley in "Itma." GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. 11.94 meg., 25.11 m.; 9.48 meg., 31.6 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—Off the Record. A talk by Stanley Maxted. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Historical Venezuelan episodes. YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Scottish C. W. S. Band. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC7, 11.84 meg., 25.3 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Popular Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

New Films Wednesday

"Bowery to Broadway", with Maria Montez, Susanna Foster, Jack Oakie, and Turhan Bey in the cast, comes Wednesday to the Keith Memorial. Among the other players in a story about rival show producers are Louise Allbritton, Ann Blyth, Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan, Leo Carillo, Frank McHugh, Andy Devine, Evelyn Ankers, and Rosemary DeCamp.

The other feature, "Murder in the Blue Room," is described as a musical mystery. Grace McDonald, John Litel, June Preisser, and Betty Kean are the principal players.

Mozart Cycle

The Stradivarius Quartet gives a cycle of programs drawn from the chamber music by Mozart, with the assistance of A. Sprague Coolidge, viola; William Valkenier, horn; David Glazer, clarinet; Raymond Troubman, oboe; and Raymond Havens, piano. The performances are billed for Jacob Sleeper Hall on Dec. 14, Jan. 25, March 1, and April 5. The works chosen for presentation are distributed through the remaining evenings as follows:

Dec. 14
Quintet in C minor, K. 406.
Quartet in D major, K. 499.
Quintet in A for clarinet and strings, K. 581.

Jan. 25
Quartet in F major for Oboe and Strings, K. 370.
Quartet in B-flat major, K. 458, "The Hunt."
Quintet in C major, K. 515.

March 1
Quintet, Adagio and Rondo for Piano and Strings, K. 617.
Quartet in G major K. 387.
Quintet in E-flat, K. 614.

April 5
Quartet in D major for Flute and Strings, K. 285.
Quartet in C major, K. 465.
Quintet in G minor for Strings, K. 516.

To Give Priestley Play

J. B. Priestley's "Dangerous Corner" will be presented by Pen, Paint, and Pretzels of Tufts at Jackson Gymnasium on Friday and Saturday evenings, Dec. 15 and 16.

'Tropical Revue' With Changes Seen at Boston Opera House

By Margaret Lloyd

Katherine Dunham and her company of Negro dancers and musicians returned to the Opera House last night, opening a week's engagement in the "Tropical Revue" which they played here last January.

Two new numbers were offered—a dance-drama, "I'Ag'Ya," based on voodoo customs in the island of Martinique, and "Flaming Youth 1927," a city sketch showing the Charleston, Black Bottom, and other dances of that era.

"L'Ag'Ya," in three scenes, was most interesting, not only for its suspenseful story of love and jealousy, but for its music, settings and costumes, its group movement and special dances.

Remarkable for grace and courtesy, having almost the formality of a court dance, were the opening measures of the "Mazouk," or Creole Mazurka, the dancing becoming wilder as it turned into the native "Begine." Like an adagio was the "Majumba"—love dance of ancient Africa, and exciting was the final "Ag'Ya," a fight dance between the lover, Alcide, danced by Vanoye Aikens who seems to be a newcomer to the cast, and Claude Marchant as Julot, the villain.

* * *

Miss Dunham danced the heroine, Loulouse, and Roger Obardino was the Zombie King. The voodoo scene, with jungle backdrop and black-robed zombies walking around on stilts, was evocative.

The "Flaming Youth" sketch, coming as it did late on an overlong program, was less effective at that hour, however it might have looked earlier on the bill.

The other dances had been seen here before, and some of them, like the "Choro," a nineteenth-century Brazilian quadrille, were charming. Although there was as much hip swinging and shimmying as formerly, the atmosphere of the program was far less offensive than it was on the opening night a year ago.

In the dances of the West Indies Miss Dunham has novel material to present. She would sacrifice their essence if she modified them too drastically to meet the tastes and standards of audiences far removed in cultural background from the primitive peoples of those islands, people of mixed race, still held in ignorance and superstition. As long as she presents them seriously, without leer or smear, they are acceptable.

Apart from all that, there is some very good dancing in the company—high, powerful leaps and jumps among the men, dexterous footwork, and as in the opening "Rara Tonga," "a folk tale of the Polynesian people," the Oriental neck movement and the supple arm and finger manipulation that attest the widespread influence of the Hindu dance among the islands of the South Pacific.

* * *

Interesting, too, was the use of modern movement in many of Miss Dunham's compositions, whether this is accidental, a recurrence of that relationship between modern and primitive movement which is so often borne to mind, or the result of her own dance studies.

The show is strikingly set and costumed by John Pratt. The singers, Bobby Capo and the Dowdy Quartet, move naturally among the dancers as a part of the scene. Miss Dunham herself sings in a low, pleasing voice. There is much talk in dialect. The jungle drums are active when the orchestra is silent. It is altogether an audible as well as visual production, and except that there is a little too much of it, it is on the whole a lively entertainment.

Screen News

Eddie Bracken, Veronica Lake, and Albert Dekker will have the leads in "Good Intentions," a Paramount mystery film now in production.

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Nina Foch will have the lead in "Out of the Fog," a Columbia mystery thriller with William Castle as director of a cast including Otto Kruger and William Wright.

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Claudette Colbert will appear in "Guest Wife," for United Artists, with Don Ameche and Dick Foran in the cast. The film will be based on a story by John D. Klorer. Sam Wood is the director.

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United Artists spokesmen say that Bernard Shaw may visit the United States in February in connection with the American release of the British Technicolor version of his comedy, "Caesar and Cleopatra," starring Vivien Leigh and Claude Rains.

* * *

Irene Dunne, Alexander Knox, and Charles Coburn are to have the featured roles in the screen version of the Broadway play, "Over 21," to be made by Columbia.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Earl Wrightson, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk.	Talk; Musical program	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Smoothies Vocal Trio"	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music; "Listen, Milady"	'Right to Happiness': sk	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Chas. Pelley's Melody in Sky: Songs	Air Express; "Lullaby"	Backstage Wife: sketch.	"Background for News"	News service
4:15	"Life to the Front"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
4:30	"Follies": Evelyn	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Something for the Girls	Artie Shaw's Orch.
4:45		"Hop Harrigan"	'Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Howe, m. c.; News	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	"Evelyn Winters"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Treasury Salute"	Clayte Hazelwood, music
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Superman": sketch	Clayte Hazelwood, music
5:45	'Inside MGM': int.	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": news.	Waltz Time: music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	E. C. Hill, news	News; "Whose War?"	"Americana": music	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; "Facts"	'Jerry and Sky': sketch	"Serenader": songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Fam's Composer's Music	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Richard Salinger, news
7:15	Popular music	WAVE Parade; W Lang	News of the World	Louis Armstrong's Or...	News service
7:30	American Melody	Musical program	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Something for the Girls
7:45	Hour; soloists	Musical program	Boys": D. Haymes, mc	Frances Greer, soprano	Tax program
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Clifford Prevost, news	Ginny Simms; Edgar	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town': drama	'Lum & Abner': sketch	'Cookie' Fairchild's Or	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies
8:30	G. Fitzgerald in	The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy": sk	"The Roy Rogers Show":	Clumsy Carr's Orch.
8:45	'Mayerling': News	The Alan Young Show	"A Date With Judy": sk	Western musical series	The Music Hour
9:00	George Burns and	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	The Music Hour
9:15	Gracie Allen Show	The Gracie Fields Show	"Mystery Theater": dr.	"Screen Test Time"	The Music Hour
9:30	'My Best': drama;	Harry James' Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air:	The Music Hour
9:45	"Princess O'Hara"	Dance Orch.; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"Should We Freeze the	The Music Hour; News
10:00	Service to the	Raymond Gram Swing	"The Bob Hope Show"	Social Security Tax?"	Bruins-Montreal Cana-
10:15	Front": drama	Andy Russell Show	"The Bob Hope Show"	Heisman Trophy Award	diens hockey game
10:30	Sen. Rob F Wagner	'Let Yourself Go': Mil-	Hildegarde; Joseph Sz-	Pictorial History	Hockey game
10:45	"Behind Scenes"	ton Berle, mc.; guests	geti; E Maxwell; Ratoff	Music; Weather	Chick Webb's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jazz Album
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Jazz Album
11:30	"Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's Time	Words at War; 'Prison-	Shep Fields' Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	tographer": drama	Musical Moments; News	ers of Japan": drama	Shep Fields' Orch.	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; 'Dress Parade"	Musical program	
7:15	News; Herb Lewis	Newscast; Music	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Air Express Music	Helen Bragg, news	'Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Music of Many Lands	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Music of Many Lands	News commentators	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Music; Newscast	Musical program	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	'School of the Air':	The Breakfast Club	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz Show: Fred Lang	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama; Musical variety	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organ
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Amanda": sketch	"Breakfast at Sardi's":	"Road of Life": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical program
11:15	"Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary": sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30	'Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Star Playhouse": sk.	'Happy Joe and Ralph'	John Kiley, organist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny": sk.	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: duet	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, star-	News; Marvin Behrens.	News & Gabriel Heatter	Dude Ranch
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	Musical program	News service	Dude Ranch; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"The Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Symphonic Gems	"The Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party"	Words and Music
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Symphonic Gems	Luncheon With Salvy	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Religious program
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Women's Jury	Religious pgm.; News
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	'Guiding Light': drama	Cedric Foster, news	Words and Music
2:15	"Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef: food	'Today's Children': sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Lou Breese's Orch.
2:30	Serial drama	WHDH Studio Orchestra	"Woman in White": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Bob Crosby's Orch.
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	WHDH Studio Orchestra	Hymn recital	"Real Stories": drama	Kick Conga
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Earl Wrightson, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim": sk	Recorded music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Newscast	"Beautiful Music"	Vocal Rhythm Trio	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	Dr.; Help Wanted	"Beautiful Music"	Right to Happiness: sk	Musical Roundup; Music	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Air Express; Lullabies	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	News service
4:15	Christmas drama.	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:30	"Follies" — Evelyn	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Three Suns; music; gst.	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
4:45		"Hop Harrigan": sk	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Howe, m. c.; News	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	Evelyn Winters: sk	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	'Christmas Window': sk.	Clayte Hazelwood: music
5:30	Notes for Victory	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk	"Superman": sketch	Clayte Hazelwood: music
5:45	'Inside MGM': int.	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Recorded music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	News; "Whose War?"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; "Snapshots"	Moment Musicale
6:30	Band; "Facts"	'Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous: dr.	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	'Scramby Amby": quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Kenny Baker, songs
7:15	Popular music	'Scramby Amby": quiz	News of the World	Dance orchestra	News service
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	'The Lone Ranger': dr	John Barry, comments	Ray Dorey's Newcomers:	Irish-American ama-
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	'The Lone Ranger': dr		N. E. musical talent	teur hour: songs
8:00	Jack Carson Show	Clifford Prevost, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Jack Carson Show	'Lum 'n' Abner: sketch	comedy mystery drama	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert melodies
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls": drama	Carol Bruce; E Howard;	Tommy Carr's Orch.	
8:45	Hersholt: News	"My Best Girls": drama	Henny Youngman, mc	'Human Adventure': dr.	'Hasten the Day": dr.
9:00	Inner Sanctum: dr	Network program	Eddie Cantor Show	Gabriel Heatter, news	'Bill of Rights': Solomon
9:15	Inner Sanctum: dr	Network program	Eddie Cantor Show	"Screen Test"	Lewenberg School
9:30	'Which Is Which':	George Olsen's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album
9:45	Quiz; guests	Dance orchestra; drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album; News
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	Sumner Welles, com'nt	Local sports
10:15	J. Kern Music	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:30	Nelson Eddy; Gloria Scott; Orch.	The Symphonette, with	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pictorial History"	Local sports
10:45		M. Piastron, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News, Rideout	News; Sports news	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Kay Kyser's Orch.
11:30	Rose Dirman; orch	Fishermen's program	Tribute to Motion Pic-	No World War 3: forum	Day's End: music
11:45	Antal Dorati, con	Dance orchestra; News	ture & Radio Industries	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	Day's End: News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Sing Out, Sweet Land!," a cavalcade of American song from New England Colonial days to the present. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Alfred Drake and Burl Ives. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Errand for Bernice," by Jacques Deval. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Dear Ruth" by Norman Krasna. Directed by Moss Hart. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Dance

Boston Opera House—Katherine Dunham in "Tropical Revue." 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Arsenic and Old Lace," Cary Grant, Priscilla Lane. 2:50, 6:05, 9:10. "They Met on Skis," Wissia Dina, Henri Presles. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Laura," Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews. 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Sergeant Mike," Larry Parks, Jeanne Bates. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"None But the Lonely Heart," Cary Grant, Ethel Barrymore, Barry Fitzgerald. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:30. "Girl Rush," Frances Langford. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:20.

Kenmore—"Double Indemnity," Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray. 2:47, 6:04, 9:21. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis. 1:23, 4:40, 7:57.

Laffmovie—Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Frenchman's Creek," Joan Fontaine, Arturo de Cordova. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:35, 9:10. "March of Time—Uncle Sam, Mariner." 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55.

Modern—"Great Moment," Joel McCrea. 9:10 a. m., 12:40, 4:10, 7:40. "American Romance," Brian Donlevy. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:05.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Parkington," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:07, 11:37 a. m., 2:14, 4:42, 7:19, 9:56.

Paramount—"Laura," Gene Tierney, Dana Andrews. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "Sergeant Mike," Larry Parks, Jeanne Bates. 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"The Woman in the Window," Edward G. Robinson, Joan Bennett. 9:15, 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:55, 7:30, 10:05. Stage Show: 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:35, 9:10.

Scollay—"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," Gail Russell, Diana Lynn. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "The Hairy Ape," William Bendix, Susan Hayward. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Uncle Sam, Mariner," "I Won't Play," "Future Champions," "Leon Errol," cartoons and latest news reels. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

State—"Mrs. Parkington," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:42, 7:18, 9:55.

Telepix—"March of Time—Uncle Sam, Mariner," "Nostradamus," "Sonny Dunham." "Film Memories," "Future Champions," "A Novelette," "Little Lulu," "Digest of World News," color cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Bride by Mistake," Alan Marshall, Laraine Day. 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. "The Climax," Boris Karloff, Susanna Foster. 1:25, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," Gail Russell, Dianna Lynn. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Hairy Ape," William Bendix, Susan Hayward. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Till We Meet Again," "Bride by Mistake." 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "The Big Noise."

Regent: "In Society." "Jungle Woman."

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Climax." "Babes on Swing Street." 1:50, 7:50.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Step Lively," Roger Touhy, Gangster." 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Climax." "Babes on Swing Street."

Coolidge Corner: "Flight Command." "Seven Sweethearts."

Cleveland Circle: "An American Romance." "The Great Moment." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "American Romance." "Oh, What a Night." 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Casanova Brown." "Falcon in Mexico." 2, 8.

University: "Impatient Years." 2:35, 6:20, 9:45. "Music in Manhattan." 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Youth Runs Wild." "Song of the Open Road."

Park: "Impatient Years." "Ever Since Venus."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Since You Went Away."

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Meet the People." "Roger Touhy, Gangster."

MALDEN—Granada: "Since You Went Away." 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Maplewood: "Janie." 3:09, 9:09. "Kansas City Kitty." 1:52, 7:52.

Mystic: "One Mysterious Night." 1:52, 7, 9:43. "Take It or Leave It." 3:38, 8:28.

Strand: "The Big Noise." 1:52, 6:50, 9:52. "Wing and a Prayer." 3:11, 8:11.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "An American Romance." "Great Moment." 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Greenwich Village." "Storm Over Lisbon."

Fellsway: "Meet the People." "Night of Adventure."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Greenwich Village." "Crime by Night."

NATICK—Colonial: "An American Romance." "Mark of the Whistler." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Kid from Spain." "Dead End."

NEWTON—Paramount: "Impatient Years." "Ever Since Venus." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "An American Romance." "Leave It to the Irish."

Alhambra: "Arsenic and Old Lace." "Sinners in Sheriff."

Strand: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "Mark of the Whistler."

WALTHAM—Embassy: "An American Romance." "Meet Miss Bobby Socks."

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Home in Indiana." "Charlie Chan and the Chinese Cat."

Coolidge: "The Mask of Dimitrios." "It Happened Tomorrow."

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Going My Way." Special Short Feature.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Kid from Spain." "Dead End."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Show Business." "Gambler's Choice."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Doors Open Orpheum 8:00 A. M. State 11:15 A. M.

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GREER GARSON · WALT

Allied Eighth Army Takes Ravenna

Continued from Page 1

the border town of Sarreguemines while five divisions of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Army beat violently forward through the last bit of Lorraine toward the Saar.

General Patton's bridgehead on the east bank of the Saar was widened to at least a mile and a half. His forces were on the river all the way to Merzig, 16 miles above Saarlautern.

His men at Roden and Fraulautern were 5½ miles inside the Saar, nearly a fifth of the way across, but they still had to negotiate the Siegfried Line.

Men of the Third Army moved within two miles of Forbach, a castled town of 11,500, and within 4½ miles of Sarreguemines, a town of 14,000. Along the 50-mile front from Merzig to Sarre Union, upwards of 90,000 Americans of the Third Army were on the move. Five infantry and two tank divisions were identified in action.

They encountered strong German opposition across the river in Saarlautern from a few pockets and from guns of the Siegfried Line. General Patton merely detached a few forces to mop up the nests of Nazis in the city of 32,000.

German guns up to 150 millimeters fired at least a thousand rounds in four hours at the sturdy masonry bridge which Americans captured intact at Saarlautern, but late on Dec. 4, it still stood and men, tanks, and guns poured across.

Along the Roer River front to the north, within 22 miles of Cologne, the battle went into a deadlock. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communiqué said the United States Ninth and First Armies "are meeting stubborn resistance in the outskirts of Jülich."

"East of the Inde, we have consolidated our positions in Lucherberg and Luchem," it said. "In the Brandenberg area, southeast of Hürtgen, slight progress has been made."

The British cleared out all Germans west of the Maas and held the west and south banks of the river all the way from Venlo to the sea.

Steady, methodical progress was made by the United States Seventh and French First Armies in clearing the snow-covered Vosges Mountains.

London Times Hints Civil War in Spain

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 5

The Times of London, calling Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Spanish regime "increasingly insecure," said Dec. 2 there is a danger that when a change comes it will "take the form of a catastrophic upheaval which may well result in civil war."

"Many Spaniards look to Britain as a champion of liberty and tolerance and as an exponent of well-tried methods of compromise and peaceful change," The Times said.

"That fact no doubt imposes on this country special responsibility, but it establishes no kind of British interest in the survival of a regime which has consistently emulated our enemies and spares no demonstration short of actual war of its sympathy with them."

Italy:

British Army Takes Ravenna

British Eighth Army troops in Italy have captured Ravenna, German stronghold on the Adriatic, the Allied High Command announced.

The announcement said the city fell as the result of "a brilliant encircling movement by the (Canadian) Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards which outflanked the city and forced the enemy to withdraw to avoid being trapped."

The Canadian unit cut Route 16 and entered Ravenna from the northwest as the 27th Lancers plunged into the city from the south, it said.

Previously, Allied headquarters had announced the capture of Russi and Godo, towns on the Ravenna-Bologna railway, and midway between Ravenna and Faenza, besieged Nazi stronghold on the Bologna-Rimini lateral highway.

Air Over Europe:

American Bombers Attack Berlin

American heavy bombers blasted Berlin with almost 2,000 tons of bombs. Their fighter escort shot down 80 German planes over the Nazi Capital.

It was the first daylight raid by heavy bombers on Berlin in two months.

The bulk of the fleet of more than 550 heavies and 800 fighters from bases in Britain smashed munitions and tank factories inside Berlin and in Tegel, a suburb. Others hit the rail center of Munster.

The Luftwaffe made one of its rare appearances in strength, but the German fighters apparently failed to reach the big bomber formations.

Clinging together in packs of 100 or more, the Nazi Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs concentrated on small groups of the bombers, but the American fighters wouldn't let them in.

The German fighters apparently gave up after the furious battle with the first planes to reach Berlin. Other formations reported they were not molested.

At the same time Allied bombers headed for Germany in force again, shaping up a swift sequel to the Dec. 4 12-hour, 12,000-ton assault on eight railroad centers of supreme importance to the German armies the West.

The heavy bomber battlewing of the American 8th Air Force left England earlier than usual, silencing the entire German radio system by midmorning.

Good weather favored the Flying Fortresses and Liberators over the Channel and prospects were bright for a sharp follow-up to the Dec. 4 raids by 4,000 bombers and fighters on Soest, Kassel, Giessen, Bebra, Mainz, Oberhausen, Karlsruhe, and Heilbronn.

Eastern Front:

Russian Forces On Lake Balaton

Red Army forces pushing through western Hungary in a drive outflanking besieged Budapest were massed along the south shores of Lake Balaton, only 60 miles from the Austrian frontier.

Led by Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin, the Russians gained 17 miles on Dec. 4.

A Moscow bulletin said a column driving north along the west bank of the Danube was 27 miles south of Budapest and still advancing toward the Capital's back door. East of the river, which divides the city, other Russian troops have been hammering the southeastern and eastern suburbs for days and on the northeast enemy communications have been cut.

Marshal Tolbukhin's forces were taking positions rapidly to swing around both ends of Lake Balaton toward Austria.

China:

More Chinese Troops Head for Kweichow

Chinese forces from northwest China moved toward Kweichow Province as Japanese spearheads pushed to within 60 miles of the Province's Burma Road Capital of Kweiyang, the Chinese High Command announced.

These regiments were unidentified in the announcements, and no indication was given whether they were from divisions which have been assigned in the north to blockade Chinese Communist troops. Gen. Chou En-lai, Communist leader, has been in Chungking and has been said to be negotiating to end the Government-Communist feud.

Resurgent Chinese forces in Hunan Province, north of Kwangsi and east of Kweichow, were reported striking against the long Japanese supply lines in diversionary attacks.

Ormoc Bay Battle:

Destroyer Lost By Each Side

Americans and Japanese each lost a destroyer in a naval battle in Ormoc Bay, a headquarters communiqué reported.

The enemy has been making repeated attempts to land reinforcements and supplies for their hard-pressed garrisons on Leyte Island, and it was presumed the battle ensued when American forces intercepted a Nipponese convoy.

To date, the Americans have sunk 29 Japanese transports and 18 escort vessels, with the destruction of an estimated 26,000 Nipponese soldiers.

The action reported occurred when American warships surprised three Japanese vessels in Ormoc Bay Dec. 3. In addition to the Japanese destroyer sunk, another was damaged, said the announcement.

Most of the crew of the sunk American destroyer were rescued.

There was an upsurge of aerial activity in the battle for Leyte Island, and 13 Japanese planes were shot down in the Visayas.

Hospital Ship:

Aircraft of the Mediterranean Allied Coastal Air Force accidentally sank the unilluminated German hospital ship Tübingen during a period of poor light on Nov. 18 while it was en route to Trieste, Allied headquarters announced. Regrets were conveyed to German authorities.

The headquarters statement said, "a full inquiry into this unfortunate incident is proceeding." Headquarters said it understood that casualties among the crew were very light. The ship was carrying no wounded at the time.

In a radiocast dispatch on Nov. 18 the German news agency DNB said the Tübingen was sunk by four British fighter-bombers in the Adriatic Sea.

The official Allied report said nothing of the nationality of the attacking planes, but indicated they were British.

The British Admiralty, under Article 12 of the Second Hague Convention, had ordered that the hospital ships Tübingen and Gradisca which were evacuating German wounded from Salonika to Trieste be intercepted and the sick and wounded made prisoners of war.

The article cited provides: "Any warship belonging to a belligerent may demand that sick, wounded, or shipwrecked men on board military hospital ships . . . should be handed over."

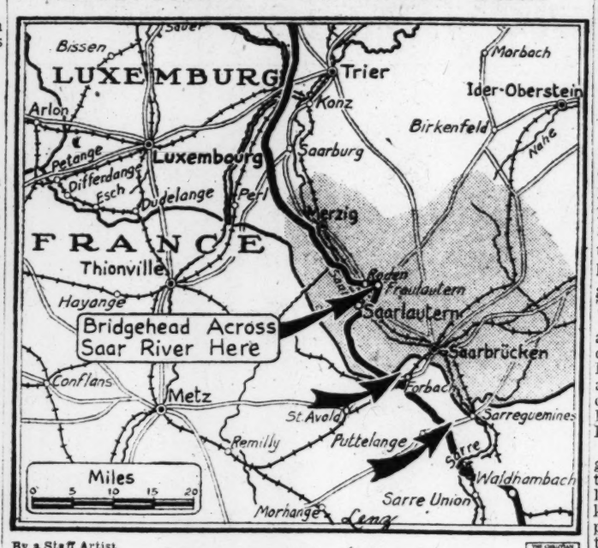
Casualties were removed from the Tübingen by a British destroyer west of Crete on Oct. 27 and from the Gradisca off Khios on Oct. 29. The ships were released.

The Tübingen then put into a Yugoslav port, taking on 337 wounded enemy soldiers. It was intercepted again and taken to Bari, where the second group of casualties was removed. Again it was released and ordered to sail to Trieste.

The flight leader was unable to identify the German hospital ship when it was sighted off Pola, Italy, before sunrise on Nov. 18. He reported and asked for instructions.

"Owing to atmospheric conditions," the statement said, "the message was received incorrectly and indicated to the controlling officer at the base that a high speed launch had been sighted in the middle of the Gulf of Venice. Having ascertained that no Allied launch was in the neighborhood the controlling officer at the base gave permission to attack. The attack was carried out and the ship was sunk."

Americans Penetrate Saar



By a Staff Artist

Where Patton Drives Forward

Shaded section of map shows Germany's great industrial region of the Saar, which Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's forces have penetrated for several miles. Arrows indicate main points of penetration.

Patton Catches Nazis With Their Boots Off

By the Associated Press

With the Third Army south of Saarbrücken, Dec. 5

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's men made a surprise attack on the Germans in the drive toward Saarbrücken today.

Without the usual artillery prelude, troops and tanks slithered forward through the mud before dawn and caught the Germans sound asleep with their jackboots off in one sector.

Without a single American casualty, one company from the 134th Infantry captured 109 SS troops, 80 of whom had to be roused from sleep.

The Germans had their boots off, but they had on six layers of clothing. They came out in the mud in bare feet.

Tension Eased By Release Of 60 Filipinos

Continued from Page 1

up by the Hommas invading army and thrown in jail. Later, in compliance with the Japanese occupation policy of releasing a token number of Filipino members of the former United States garrison, he was released from jail and began the long trek homeward to Tacloban.

Arriving on Leyte Island after a hazardous trip, Mr. Veloso suddenly was pounced upon by the Leyte Ninth District guerrillas and thrown in their private concentration camp on charges of collaboration with the Japanese on Luzon.

When the Japanese forced the guerrillas to shift their hideout, the concentrationers were released with a warning that they keep away from Japanese-occupied areas. But Mr. Veloso wanted to see his wife and family, so he continued his journey to Tacloban.

Arriving in the city on a sunny morning, he found himself once again in the toils of the Japanese occupationers, who put him in jail for suspected connection with the guerrillas. Once again he talked his way out of jail after many months of protesting his innocence.

Remained in City

Then, instead of returning to join the guerrillas, he elected to remain in the city.

Mr. Velosco had not done anything particularly suspect under the Japanese-occupied administration, but merely had tried to live as nearly normally as any civilian under duress.

When the Leyte guerrillas entered Tacloban after the Japanese evacuation which preceded the American occupation, they naturally found Mr. Veloso, whom they earlier had ordered to remain away from Japanese-occupied areas. Needless to say, Mr. Veloso found himself looking out through bars for the fourth time since his participation in the defense of Bataan.

Huge Task Ahead

There are many Velosos in the area already liberated in the Philippines and there will be many more as liberation spreads. It may take months—possibly years—to determine the guilt or innocence of such cases and to dig up witnesses who can furnish the necessary testimony in court to secure conviction. In the meantime, the Government figures such cases are not serious enough to warrant holding in jail and depriving the liberated areas of much needed manpower.

Since the appointment during the past fortnight of a prosecuting attorney to implement the work of the Osmena Government Investigation Board, hearings of suspected collaborations have been delayed.

This has been due partly to the purely physical problem of gathering testimony, much of which still is hidden in guerrilla caches in the hills. Like the military campaign on Leyte, tropical rains and deep mud have thus held up the political campaign which pinpointed these treason trials.

Though there still is popular demand for immediate disposal of the trials, the delay now is having a noticeable salutary effect in mitigating some of the attending high-running emotion.

Appeal by Osmena

By the Associated Press

An appeal to the Filipino people to avoid violence in handling alleged collaborationists and to allow the law to take its regular course was recently delivered by Sergio Osmena, President of the Philippine Commonwealth.

Mr. Osmena's radiocast, via the "Voice of Freedom, on Leyte Island," was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Commonwealth Chief Executive divided suspected collaborationists into three groups:

1. Those who enthusiastically joined the Japanese and who deserved full punishment as provided by law;
2. Those who continued in public office to protect the Filipino people against the invaders;
3. Those who were moved by fear of the Japanese.

Mr. Osmena said "the initial misfortunes of the American and Filipino Armies left the majority of 18,000,000 Filipinos no other recourse but to submit to despotic rule if they were to survive."

The Filipino President highly praised the guerrillas who, despite great hardships, "gave battle to the enemy from every nook and corner of the land."

German Army Units in France Still Fight in Coastal Pockets

Continued from Page 1

to the guns of the Siegfried Line across the border.

A front-line estimate says elements of six German divisions further south are battling American and French armies in mud of the Alsatian plain and the fog-shrouded Vosges, or fleeing across the remaining Rhine bridges.

These belong to the German Nineteenth Army.

Veteran Nazi Leader

Both armies are part of a Nazi Army group commanded by the able Gen. Hermann Balcke, who won the Knights Cross for leadership at the Sedan break-through in 1940 and accumulated additional honors on the Russian front.

Despite good generalship, this Army group has lost more than 22,530 prisoners to the Allied Sixth Army group since Nov. 13.

Because the Nazi High Command believes that the most serious threat lies at the northern end of the West Front, it has concentrated by no means the best caliber troops on southern sectors. Physically incapacitated battalions are being encountered in the vicinity of Saverne in Alsace, and some of the Home Guard are being met.

Even here, however, the Germans are using the traditional frequent counterattack backed by antitank guns and bazookas and bolstered by tree-trunk road blocks.

Bridges Blown Up

It is possible that the enemy is already withdrawing some forces across the remaining Rhine bridges in the southern sectors. There were 28 bridges between Basel and Strasbourg, including pontoons. Now 10 have been destroyed, some of them pontoons, by the air forces. The Germans have blown up three bridges at Strasbourg. With better flying weather, the Allies could hope to catch a bigger bag west of the Rhine.

Northward at the Lorraine Saar salient into France the Wehrmacht, after the original disorganization following the opening of the offensives, is fighting strongly. Additional troops and armor have been thrown in the battle, because the enemy is driving northward toward the undermanned Siegfried Line with vital Rhine cities beyond.

Strong counterattacks have been delivered, and German troops have been able to carry out effective disengaging movements when necessary.

Despite the Wehrmacht's efforts and the reversed guns of the Maginot Line, however, the Allies stand astride three historic invasion routes into Germany: Firstly, Thionville, Trier, Coblenz; secondly, Saarbrücken, Kaiserslautern, Mainz; thirdly, Nancy, Saverne, Strasbourg.

Nazis Defend Ports

At Atlantic ports, however, German garrisons totaling between 110,000 and 130,000 still are holding out and will undoubtedly require a major attack such as launched against Le Havre, Boulogne, Calais, to oust them.

Possession of these ports would facilitate somewhat supplying a Sixth Army group which now is provisioned by Marseille.

The task of containing the Germans has been left largely to the French Forces of the Interior, which means these French patriots must be kept in southwestern France instead of being integrated with the French Army fighting on German frontiers.

The two largest enemy garrisons are at Saint Nazaire and Lorient, both famous U-boat ports prior to the invasion, although their usefulness to submarines is doubtful now, since supplies are lacking.

Thirty thousand Germans at Saint Nazaire are under command of General Junck, former commander of the 3d Parachute Division.

Lorient also has about 30,000, under Gen. Wilhelm Fahrmbacher, a Bavarian. Both garrisons include sailors and marines.

Bordeaux Bottled Up

The Germans south of Loire are under the command of Colonel Käseberg the most important being garrisons at the mouth of the Gironde, which enable the bottling of Bordeaux, the best Biscayan port.

The French are anxious to use all these ports for importing foodstuffs and sending out fishing fleets and commencing rehabilitation and commerce.

Some German forays from them have been costly to the French. It is a mystery how the Germans get an adequate food supply, but there is a possibility that Germans in Spain are running supplies by sea, with or without knowledge of the Spanish Government.

Formerly supplies were parachuted, but weather and growing Allied air patrols make this no longer reliable.

Dunkirque, where a garrison of several thousand is holding out, will also probably require a direct assault. The only other troops on French soil are enemy mountain patrols which face French mountain troops at the heights of some Alpine passes below Switzerland, such as Mount Cenis. In that mountainous country the battle line doesn't always quite follow the frontier.

Shakespeare Going to Front

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 5—For the first time in history Shakespeare will be taken to troops actually engaged in fighting.

Last week a concert gave its performance within a single mile of the German frontier. So far this sort of things has only been done by song and dance players. But in January tragedians are to take their baptism of fire.

The leader of these intrepid carriers of culture into conflict is the well-known Shakespearean actor, Mr. Donald Wolfit, who focused metropolitan attention on himself and company for the first time in the fall of 1940, when he gave a series of lunch-hour classical performances in the Strand Theater, London, during the worst of the blitz when most other houses of entertainment were shut.

Wide Range of Plays

Mr. Wolfit, who graduated some years ago from the Sheffield Repertory Company, is an enthusiastic and able player ready to act anything from Barrie to Ben Jonson's "Volpone," and he is expected to take battlefields in his stride. He is to make his first appearance on the continent before troops at the Marigny Theater in Paris on Jan. 1, 1945.

After a week there, he will go to Brussels, and then to forward areas where the fighting is actually take place. His plays are to be "Hamlet," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Twelfth Night."

Absent From West End

Despite the fact that London theaters today are mostly playing to packed houses, many eminent stars of the theatrical profession are absent from West End boards. They are now scintillating in continental instead of British skies. Mr. Emlyn Williams, forsaking for the time being his own plays, is carrying Coward's "Blithe Spirit," around Holland.

Somewhere within reach of Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's headquarters is Mr. Leslie Henson with his "Gaieties."

This week Mr. Cyril Ritchard and Madge Elliott are leaving the London Coliseum with their production of "The Merry Widow," which they will open in Paris during Christmas week, after which they, too, are going into forward areas.

Solons Seek Labor Unit To Protect Minorities

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The possibility of postwar race disorders was foreseen today by a congressional committee "unless we safeguard the rights of minorities."

Its report argued for a permanent fair employment practices commission of seven members. "That discrimination in employment because of race, color, creed, national origin, or ancestry is a widespread practice in all sections of the country is unfortunately true," the Committee said.

House Group Favors Treaty-Vote Change

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee today approved a proposed constitutional amendment to give the House of Representatives a voice in future treaty ratifications.

The Committee voted 14 to 4 to send to the floor a resolution by its chairman, Representative Hatton W. Summers (D) of Texas, which would abolish the Senate two-thirds vote control over treaties and make future international pacts subject to ratification by a majority vote of both houses.

The resolution must pass the House and the Senate and be ratified by three fourths of the state legislatures to become effective.

G. I. on Limited Basis Sought for Arsenal

DOVER, N. J., Dec. 5 (AP)—Soldiers on limited service details in this country were sought today to apply for transfers to the enlisted reserve corps so they could accept specialized jobs at Picatinny Arsenal, Col. William E. Larned, commanding officer, said.

Colonel Larned said Arsenal officials had appealed to employees to urge friends and relatives on limited service to seek transfers, as part of the campaign to obtain manpower for a 35 per cent increase in production of artillery ammunition.

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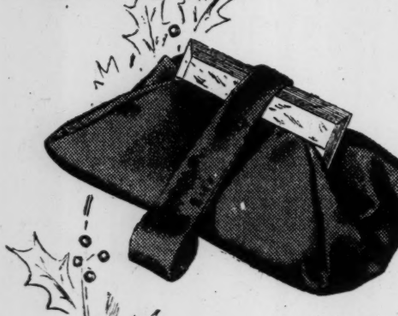
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Churchill Gives Full Details In Commons on Greek Uprising

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Following is the text of Prime Minister Churchill's House of Commons statement on the Greek uprising:

So far as has been ascertained, the facts are as follows: The Greek organization E. A. M. had announced their intention of holding a demonstration on Dec. 3. The Greek Government at first authorized this but withdrew their permission when E. A. M. called for a general strike to begin on Dec. 2. The strike, in fact, came into force early on Dec. 3.

Later in the morning the E. A. M. demonstration formed up and moved to the principal square of Athens in spite of the Government's ban.

On the evidence so far available I am not prepared to say who started the firing which then took place.

The police suffered one fatal casualty and had three men wounded. The latest authentic reports give the demonstrators' casualties as 11 killed and 60 wounded.

Greece in Desperate Situation

The demonstration continued during the afternoon, but there was no further shooting and by 4:30 the crowd had dispersed and tranquillity was restored.

It is deplorable that an event like this should take place in Athens scarcely a month after the city's liberation and feeding.

Greece is faced with the most desperate economic and financial problems apart from civil war, which we are trying to stop. We and our American allies are doing our utmost to give assistance and our troops are acting to prevent bloodshed.

But sometimes it is necessary to use force to prevent greater bloodshed. The main burden falls on us. The responsibility is within our allied military sphere—that is, our military sphere agreed upon with our principal allies.

Our plans will not succeed unless the Greek Government and the whole of the Greek people exert themselves on thir own behalf. If the damage of four years of war and enemy occupation is to be repaired and if Greek life and economy are to be rebuilt, their internal stability must be maintained and, pending a general election under fair conditions, the authority of the Constitutional Greek Government must be accepted and enforced throughout the country.

The armed force must be dependent on the Greek Government. No Government can have a sure foundation so long as there are private armies owing allegiance to a group, party or ideology instead of to the state and the nation.

Although these facts should be clear to all, the Left Wing and Communist ministers have resigned from the Greek Government at this dangerous crisis rather than implement measures to which they had already agreed for the replacement of the E. A. M. police and guerrillas by regular national services.

Communist Seeks Light

[William Gallacher, Communist: Why have they resigned?]

I say they have resigned. I am stating the facts. I thought the House would like a full answer.

In addition, the E. A. M. leaders have called a general strike which is, for the time being, preventing the food we and America are providing from reaching the mouths of the population we are trying to feed.

Our own position, as I have said, is extremely clear. Whether the Greek people form themselves into a monarchy or republic is for their decision. Whether they form a government of the Right or Left is for their decision. These are entirely matters for them. Until they are in a position to decide, we shall not hesitate to use the considerable British Army now in Greece, and being reinforced, to see that law and order are maintained.

It is our belief that in this course His Majesty's Government has the support of an overwhelming majority of the Greek people. The gaping need is to receive relief for the immediate requirements and conditions which give them a chance of earning a livelihood. In both of these ways we wish to help them, and we are working continually with experts, financial and otherwise, to assist in every possible way, but we cannot do this if the tommyguns which were provided for use against the Germans are now used in an attempt to impose by violence a Communist dictatorship without the people being able to express their wishes.

Laborite Puts a Question

[Pethick Lawrence, Laborite, asked whether the Prime Minister was "aware of the very grave anxiety which is felt in all sections of this country with regard to what is taking place, and will he undertake to keep this House informed from time to time in the immediate future so that we can know what the situation is from day to day." Mr. Lawrence also asked whether Mr. Churchill would take care that the Government action in suppressing disorder "shall not take the form of support to any one faction in Greece."

[Mr. Lawrence continued: "We all recognize that law and order must be maintained, but there is evidence, I think, that mistakes have been committed on both sides and this terrible shooting affair on Sunday is one which suggests, at any rate, that a mistake was made by the Greek Government. Can he (Churchill) assure the House that if the armed forces of Britain and the Allies are to be used in support of the Greek Government, that the British Government will impress on the Greek Government the need for a conciliatory policy and not to assume that because they have the support of the British forces that they can take such action as they like?"]

The answer to the first part of the question is that the newspapers give most full and continuous reports from Athens and Greece and that in the event of anything important occurring which is not public property I shall be ready to answer any question.

Recognizes Responsibility

I have no other wish but to keep the House informed. I quite agree that we take a great responsibility in intervening to preserve law and order in this capital city so lately delivered by our troops from the power of the enemy.

It would be very much easier for us to allow everything to degenerate, as it would, into anarchy or a Communist dictatorship.

But we do not feel having taken the position we have—having entered Athens and brought food and made great efforts to restore its currency and doing our utmost to give those conditions of peace and tranquillity which will enable the Greek people as a whole to vote on their future—having gone so far as that, that we should look back or take our hand from the plow.

The Greek Government we are supporting, or perhaps acting in conjunction with would be a better expression, because Gen. (Ronald) Scobie is for the moment in charge of order, we shall certainly take care that that Government is not used to fasten any rule of a faction upon the Greek people.

They will have the fullest opportunity of a free election. The Government of Mr. Papandreou three days ago represented all parties including the Communist and EAM representatives. They left suddenly on the eve of a quite evident attempt to overthrow a settled government which was on foot.

Some Pertinent Questions

[Dr. Haden Guest, Laborite, interrupted to ask if it were not a fact that the demonstration which was fired upon on Sunday consisted of 200 unarmed children and youths with a sprinkling of adults.

[Dr. Guest asked whether it was "not a further fact that there was a good deal of feeling in Greece that collaborationists had not been dealt with, and that the security battalions appointed by the Germans to fight against the Greek movement are now being maintained by the present Government and by us."

[Dr. Guest continued:

["Is it not time that the whole of the Athens police force was disarmed, as they have shown themselves thoroughly untrustworthy as people to keep the peace?"]

So far as the incident is concerned I told the House that the British Government reserve judgment upon that. It was a shocking thing that firing should be made by the police force on unarmed children; that is a matter we should all reprobate. We should also reprobate the massing or leading of large numbers of unarmed children to a demonstration center which had been banned by the Government in a city full of armed men liable at any moment to an explosion.

Place of Security Battalions

The question of the security battalions is not to be dismissed as easily as you have done. According to the information that I have most carefully sifted, the security battalions came into existence gradually in a large measure to protect Greek villagers from the depredations of some of those who, under the guise of being the saviors of their country, were living upon the inhabitants and doing very little fighting against the Germans.

[Mr. Lawrence again broke in: "I quite appreciate that the British Government are holding the ring for a future election in Greece. Will you assure us that so far as the British Government is concerned that any support that we give to the Government of Greece is accompanied by recommendations that the Greek Government should use a conciliatory attitude toward all sections in Greece?"]

Oh yes, certainly a conciliatory policy, but that should not include the running away from or the lying down under a threat of armed revolution and violence.

[Sir Percy Harris, Laborite, asked whether, in addition to military authorities, Britain had a political representative in Greece to advise on political problems.]

We have an Ambassador in Greece with whom the Government is in hourly consultation and whose telegrams arrive with the greatest frequency, wiring having not been cut so far. Mr. Harold Macmillan (Minister Resident in the Middle East) is advising General Wilson, the Supreme Commander in the Mediterranean, (who is continuing until Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander assumes command) on the political aspects of the military measures which he takes.

1919-44: League Power to Act

Today and the Problems of the Peace . . . . . By Homer Metz

The News:

LONDON, Dec. 5—Experts here who have been restudying the Dumbarton Oaks plan say the most significant departure of the proposed new international organization from the League of Nations project of 25 years ago is that maintenance of peace must be dependent upon a properly constituted organized defense system.

The Future:

A good deal of retrospective searching is now being directed at the Dumbarton Oaks agreement. Will the proposed international organization actually be able to preserve peace? is a question heard on all sides.

As Premier Stalin recently made clear, the answer will depend to a large degree on the ability of the international organization to take action strongly enough and quickly enough to quell an aggressor at the outset.

In his speech before the Foreign Policy Association in New York in October, President Roosevelt pointed out that a policeman would not be of much value if, when he saw a felon breaking into a house, he had to go to the town hall and call a town meeting to issue a warrant before the felon could be arrested.

It is, of course, perfectly obvious that the Dumbarton signatories were acutely aware of the need of strength and speed when they decided to place police power in the hands of a council, comprising representatives of themselves and smaller nations.

Speedy Action Vital

What is not so obvious is that this acute awareness must not be permitted to fade with the passage of time.

That's what happened the last time.

At the end of World War I, there were a few clear-sighted individuals who saw plainly that World War II was inevitable unless the League of Nations was entrusted with the power to act quickly and decisively. Unhappily, the prophetic awareness that these individuals exemplified was either discounted or disregarded until it grew dim.

One of these forward-looking persons was a French Senator, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. His remarkable insight into the fate that awaited the impotent League and into the future of the airplane as a military weapon was set forth in a letter he wrote to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, on June 13, 1919.

This letter, translated and slightly abridged, is printed here for the first time through the courtesy of Dr. Butler and Baron d'Estournelles' daughter, Mrs. Yves Chardon.

1919 Letter

"My dear Butler, "Paris, June 13, 1919

"Government routine seems to have taken advantage of the war to spread its abuses in every direction, under the pretext that our patriotism should prevent us from making any protest.

"And running parallel to this, but in the opposite direction, individual initiative in spite of everything has done marvels.

"Yesterday I went to a luncheon at the American Aero Club given in honor of your splendid compatriots, who with their leader, Commander Albert C. Read, have just made the first flight over the Atlantic by seaplane. . . .

"At the end of the luncheon, I could not help drawing the moral of this trans-Atlantic crossing, and, in brief, this is what I said:

"What a contrast between this magnificent American undertaking and the abominable crime of the war declared by the Germans.

"Better than anyone else, we in France can appreciate this contrast. We are between the two peoples, one of which is our immediate neighbor in the East, the other being separated from us by the Atlantic. Our neighbor on the East used the latest developments of science to take us by surprise in his effort to dominate and destroy. Contrariwise, our friends in the West crossed the ocean to perform magnificent feats of liberation and salvation.

"What a brilliant demonstration of the superiority of good over evil! What a triumph of our so-called mirages of idealism over so-called practical ways! . . .

"Now, the war is over. And yet what do you do for us, what have you just done for the future of the world? You have crowned the work accomplished, have filled a great gap in the Peace Conference.

"The Peace Conference founded a League of Nations which will be nothing without the organization of an international police for its defense. Now, how can we have this police, with justice and its sanctions, and have universal disarmament? There is but one way, and you have just shown us the possibility: that is, to organize in a practical way an effective police system which none can resist, an international air-force police.

"This alert police force would be a constant threat to anyone who would in future disturb the peace, a danger which none could risk. What a change that would make!

"In these days, France has become the frontier of freedom; and as a result this frontier will tomorrow be more than ever before exposed to the surprise attack of an adversary of bad faith. Surely you would not fail to intervene in her defense, with your armies and your navies, but you would arrive too late; after the work of destruction had been carried out.

"An air force on the watch and able to clear the ocean in a few hours, will be framed not to repulse, but to prevent the next war. . . ."

Truly, as Carlyle has said, the true past has much to tell the present and the future.

Chungking-Communist Accord Indicated

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 5 (AP)—Assumption of the duties of Premier of China by Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, brother of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, is generally interpreted as paving the way for a working agreement between the Central Government and the Communists of North China.

Mr. Soong's attitude toward the Communists is known to be moderate, and his accession to greater influence comes coincidentally with unconfirmed reports of an agreement "in principle" between the two parties to wage a common war against Japan.

Mr. Soong, who stepped into his new post with his appointment as Acting President of the Executive Yuan in succession to his brother-in-law, H. H. Kung, is regarded in Washington and London as possibly China's most capable diplomat and statesman.

Change in Finance Ministry

Mr. Kung previously had resigned as Finance Minister and had been succeeded by K. K. Yui, former Mayor of Shanghai. Mr. Kung retains his post as head of four Chinese government banks.

Although General Chiang remains President of the Executive Yuan and, therefore, titularly the country's Premier, it was felt that the appointment of Mr. Soong as his "right-hand man" would enable the Commander in Chief to concentrate more fully on his military tasks.

Mr. Soong is popular throughout the country, and his appointment will strengthen the Central Government immeasurably in the present critical military situation. It gave "teeth" to the Government's Cabinet reshuffle of Nov. 20 and possibly foreshadows further changes to solidify the Administration's position.

Draft Pact Reported

General Chiang was understood today to have assured the Government that the Japanese advance in Kweichow Province would be checked.

Another report—possibly inspired—said that the Communist leader, Gen. Chou En-lai, had in his possession the draft of an agreement between the Central Government and the Communists, and that it awaited only the approval of other Communist leaders to become effective.

General Chou left Chungking by plane four days ago, but bad weather forced his plane back here.

Donald M. Nelson, economic adviser to General Chiang's Government, now is en route to Washington to report to President Roosevelt on the progress he has made toward getting Chinese industry geared up for an all-out effort.

Washington View

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Prospects for a working agreement between the Chinese Communists and the Central Government at Chungking are brighter now than they have been for many months.

Military authorities here understand that considerable progress has been made toward ending the deadlock between the two factions which has tied up possibly a million men who might otherwise have been useful in the war with Japan.

It was said here that Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, newly appointed Ambassador to China, appears to have been most persuasive in his talks with President Chiang Kai-shek on the Communist issue.

While there was no definite information here a final agreement "in principle" had been reached by General Chiang and the Communist leader, General Chourenlai, it was generally assumed that any settlement would be along the line insisted upon by the Communists from the very first:

1. Central Government recognition of the Communists as a legal party ending the one-party control of the Kuomintang.
2. Autonomous status of the Communists in their own areas in Northern China.
3. Arrangements for co-ordinating the Communists' military power with the forces of the Central Government in the war on Japan.
4. Agreement by the Central Government to facilitate the sharing of whatever munitions are available.
5. Recognition by the Communists of the full authority of General Chiang over their own part of the country in matters of national policy and military and foreign affairs.

The Communists claim to have about 470,000 troops backed by a much larger number of reserves and localized militia. As a counter-force General Chiang has kept an estimated 500,000 men in the areas bordering the Communist-controlled region.

Yale Man Named

CHUNGKING, Dec. 5 (AP)—Franklin Ho, graduate of Yale, was named Administrative Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs in the Chinese Government today.

Another appointment was that of Han Lih-wu as Administrative Vice-Minister of Education.

Argentines Boost Pension Benefits

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Argentine Government extended its social welfare program last night with a new decree providing pensions for approximately 1,000,000 white-collar workers.

The decree, announced at a special meeting attended by President Farrell and members of his Cabinet, affects virtually all office workers, employees of retail establishments and foremen of all categories. It requires that beginning Jan. 1 workers contribute 7 per cent of their wages and employers an additional 9 per cent toward a pension fund.

Room for Princess Elizabeth In Commons to Set Precedent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 5—It was written of Queen Victoria's prerogatives that "she could disband the Army; she could dismiss all the officers from the General Commanding-in-Chief downwards; she could dismiss all the sailors too; she could sell off all our ships-of-war and all our naval stores. . . . She could make every citizen in the United Kingdom, male or female, a peer; she could make every parish in the United Kingdom a 'Univers . . . ."

The Queen of England could do all that—but she could not enter the floor of the House of Commons where the chosen representatives of her people sat. Nor, for that matter, can the King. That is the law in England. But nobody can prevent the British Sovereign or the heir to the throne from visiting Parliament as a guest, and Edward VIII, when Prince of Wales, was a frequent visitor to the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery.

Now, however, that a new House of Commons is being planned in place of the bombed old Chamber, the future sovereign will, for the first time in English history, have a permanent place in the House of Commons, even if it is a listener's place. It is perhaps a symbol of modern times that the first heir apparent to occupy this place is a woman.

Princess Elizabeth will have a small self-contained room of her own in the galleries to which access can be gained by a private elevator. This small gallery is situated behind the public galleries and opposite the Speaker's chair. Princess Elizabeth will be able to enter the House unseen by members who might never be aware of her presence, as she can sit out of view if she wishes.

The purpose of the new arrangement is to give the heir to the throne the opportunity of listening to debates on constitutional questions.

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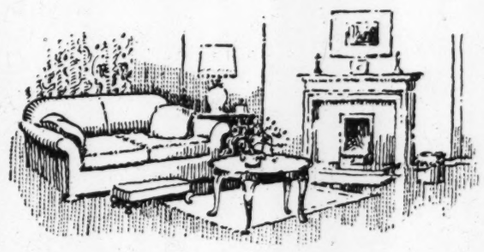

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Wednesday
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Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday
News, Homemaking, Food

Former Queen's Dresser Helps Hollywood Solve Riddles of Royal Procedure

By Frank Daugherty
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I became interested in Mrs. Hilda Grenier when someone on a Hollywood set told me that she knew why Queen Mary of England wore hats like that.

"How does she know?" I asked.

"She was the 'royal dresser,'" came the answer.

I went over to Mrs. Grenier and introduced myself, and told her I had heard she knew why Queen Mary wore such individual hats.

"Of course I do," she said. "She wore them to please her husband, the same as any woman would."

You will know, after an answer of that sort, that Hilda Grenier is no ordinary Hollywood poseur. She is, in fact, no poseur at all. She really did act in the capacity of "royal dresser" for Queen Mary for a period of nine years. Before that she was in a similar capacity to her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, the eldest granddaughter of Queen Victoria.

Wide Experience

She has visited all the royal courts of Europe and has seen most of the notable houses in both Europe and Great Britain. She has been present, and on duty, at every kind of royal and social function. She has assisted at royal weddings and coronations, tiger and elephant hunts in India, and royal travel on battleships and yachts and special trains, and a great deal of ordinary travel over most of the world. "Her" queens went, and she went along.

She was one of five girls and two boys born to an English mother and a gay Irish father named Flynn. Her mother's family never quite approved of her father and his attraction for the children, and at an early age she was shipped off to join a cousin who had gone to work for royalty in Germany.

It was, she said, very much like finishing school, except that she had to learn more, and she shortly applied herself successfully enough to become the royal dresser to the Duchess of Saxe Meiningen. She lived in Breslau, and went to Vienna for her clothes. She knew Marie of Romania when she was a very young woman indeed, and Marie's son, the present Carol, when he was a baby.

Germany Gay Then

Germany was then comprised of 29 ruling states. Mrs. Grenier thinks they might have been happy if they had not fallen under the spell of the Prussians. The court life was gay.

Nevertheless, she became bored with Germany, and finally left her post to return to England, where, though she is the essence of femininity and daintiness, she soon became an active suffragette. The year was 1905.

Through mutual friends the Honorable Alexander Nelson Hood, a descendent of Lord Nelson, heard that she was in England, and she was commanded to come to Marlborough House to see Victoria Mary, the Princess of Wales.

She became the Princess' dresser, and when the Princess became Queen of all England she was, willy-nilly, royal dresser to the Queen herself.

There followed nine years which she still considers the happiest in her life. Working in the Great Wardrobe under the Lord Chamberlain—she says it "breathed" history—she dressed the Queen for all state occasions, and even for private affairs.

The war came, and she met Leopold Grenier, a young American who had joined the Royal Flying Corps in London. They wished to be married, so she took her problem to the Queen. The Queen's answer was very much what she had expected.

"When women of our family marry," she said, "they have to belong to the country they marry into."

Keeps in Touch

And that was how she happened to leave the royal service and follow her husband to America. She still hears from members of the Queen's household. She knows that they hear about her.

Mrs. Grenier came into Hollywood, she says, through a side door. One of the large film companies had spent a good deal of time and money getting some pictures made of the interiors and exteriors of Buckingham Palace. But when they finally arrived, no one knew how to put them together! She volunteered her services, and has been working on period pictures of one sort or another ever since. She is Hollywood's authority on all matters of royal dressing, court deportment, and costume, and also does special research for writers and directors on stories pertaining to English historical subjects. She is also a technical adviser and period consultant while pictures are shooting.

"It's very much like playing at make-believe to the real thing," she says. And she is one who knows.

Mrs. Hilda Grenier, "royal dresser" for Queen Mary before her marriage brought her here, photographed in Hollywood with Director J. Mitchell Leisen of the Paramount Studios

Mr. Klein, Pioneer in Interracial Good Will, Finds Hiring of Negro Secretary a Success

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

Three years ago it was an experiment. Today it is not even a novelty to the salesmen, buyers, and other business patrons of the firm of Mary Muffet, Inc., to find among the office workers there an able young Negro woman who is secretary to Samuel C. Klein, the company's secretary and also chairman of the Board of the Associated Garment Industries of St. Louis.

The employment of Ruth Seals three years ago was the culmination of Mr. Klein's desire to pioneer in promoting better race relations in the city and his activities as a member of the Urban League, national organization of whites and Negroes devoted to this purpose. He recognized the fact that it would require intelligent understanding and co-operation not only among workers in his office but also on the part of the Negro woman whom he engaged for the place. He was successful in enlisting these from both, and Miss Seals is now an accepted member of the secretarial staff—one whose ability and application to her work have established her in her position

Consults Associates

Mr. Klein's first step in his plan to include a Negro woman on the office staff was to consult his associates. They recognized the value of the experiment. His next step was to consult the Urban League and ask this organization to recommend a Negro woman qualified for the place not only by education but also by individual characteristics which would enable her to meet difficulties that would inevitably arise. Two applicants were interviewed and rejected. Miss Seals was the third. She was given the position and assigned to a desk directly in front of Mr. Klein's office door. This enabled him to observe the attitude of other workers toward her and hers toward them.

He was aware of a movement of protest, organized, strangely enough, by a German refugee girl in his employ, who had been in this country but two years. When she came to his office to state her objections to working beside a girl of the Negro race, she was dismissed. Two other secretaries resigned but were replaced without difficulty, and the adjustment within the office then proceeded uneventfully.

Miss Seals, understanding the instinctive prejudice some of her co-workers might feel, conducted herself with the utmost dignity and consideration. Mr. Klein recalled. She always managed to be in the locker room when the other girls were not there. She had no thought of joining them when they had early lunch together on Saturdays in one of the office rooms.

It was not long, however, before Mr. Klein observed that the girls invited Miss Seals to join them on these occasions, accepting her without regard to race or color. Salesmen who came in learned that work given her to do was done promptly and well. Buyers recognized her courtesy and intelligence. Miss Seals, keenly aware that she had not only to prove her own ability but also to stand as a credit to her race, took the place to which her capabilities entitled her and responded to friendliness with friendliness, but never with even a hint of aggressiveness.

Another Racial Problem

With this pioneer step so well established that 15 or 20 other firms in St. Louis have followed it, Mr. Klein found himself faced with opportunity to take another some months ago. Two Japanese girls applied for work in the Mary Muffet factory. He saw them talking to the girl at the information desk and asked her to send them to his office. As he thought, they were American-born but had been unsuccessful wherever they had applied for work.

"I don't know about employing you," he told them. "Almost everyone over in the factory has a son or brother or sweetheart in the war—many in the South Pacific. I'll have to ask them."

He did just that. He didn't use the loud-speaker that reaches all parts of the factory either. He called the workers together, stood on a chair and explained the situation of these two American-born Japanese. "It's up to you whether or not we take them on," he told the workers, "but I think we should invite those girls to work here."

There was a storm of applause and the girls went to work the next morning. Later two more were given employment and their co-workers learned that like other Americans, these with Japanese names themselves had brothers or sweethearts fighting in the United States Army overseas. And here at home, the girls were having opportunity to witness the American way in practical operation.

Mr. Klein's approach to the problem of race relations no doubt has gained much strength from the fact that it is so thoroughly consistent with his progressive policy in the industrial field.

Music was marking the rhythm for the whir of sewing machines and the snip of scissors on a recent sunny morning when I visited there. The scene was suggestive of a stage setting, with attractive workers busy at pretty green sewing machines and tables, and piles of fabrics and rows of dresses in rainbow shades adding gay color. A recreation program is provided under a full-time recreation director. The streamlining of production has gone hand-in-hand with other improvements which are innovations in the industry.

After-hour classes are held for workers, in cooking, canning and handicraft; dances, horseback rides, bowling contests, theater and concert parties are arranged. In the workrooms there are long tables where a hot beverage is served at noon and where the workers may eat their lunches brought from home. Music is played during the lunch hour, brief mid-morning and mid-afternoon periods and at quitting time. It is the purpose of the management to make the factory a comfortable, pleasant and profitable place for the employees to spend their time. As a result, the company naturally is rewarded with exact and efficient work from them, Mr. Klein pointed out.

Mr. Klein also led the way in an industrial experiment when he employed students from Washington University School of Design in St. Louis to do actual designing for his firm. The Mary Muffet and Kerry Cricket lines made there and now nationally known, are the result, and the St. Louis Junior market has gained steady impetus from the work of young designers who are now to be found in the workrooms of most of the other garment manufacturers in the city.

Make a Gift Yourself for Dad or Brother

Gifts to Make—No. 4

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A muffler keeps out cold breezes while it protects overcoat collars, and is usually found on both Dad's and Brother's list headed: "What I want for Christmas." For Dad, a print or striped rayon crepe or wool material in a dark color, 25 x 45 inches, makes a muffler measuring 12 x 44 inches. (White crepe is usually preferred for evening wear.) Before seaming, fringe the ends for an inch. To fringe, simply cut along a thread to make certain the edge is straight, and ravel by pulling out threads until the desired width of fringe is obtained. If the material cannot be easily fringed, purchase a yard of 3½-inch fringe to match the material and stitch across the ends, turning the fringe under one inch wherever it is cut, seam the two sides together on the wrong side, turn right side out and press under a cloth with a warm iron. Requires 1¼ yards material, and 28 inches of fringe (if fringe must be purchased).

For Brother, make a rayon, wool, or woolen mixture muffler in a bright color or a gay plaid. Cut the rayon material to measure 23 x 40 inches in order to have it 11 x 39 inches finished. Finish exactly like Dad's in the instructions given above. Cut the wool or woolen-mixture material to measure only 11 x 40 inches. Finish along the sides by flat stitching ⅛-inch from the edge. Fringe each end one inch. The wool or woolen mixture muffler is made of a single thickness of material, while the rayon muffler is made double. Remember, Brother likes a white rayon muffler for dress wear like Dad's. Requires 1⅛ yards of material.

An individual gift which is always welcome and ever useful is an initialed handkerchief. Purchase plain or colored woven bordered handkerchiefs and trace the initial in one corner, facing toward the corner. Embroider with white or colored thread with the satin stitch, filling in the initial completely. If you prefer to make the handkerchief yourself, cut fine cotton or linen in 19 x 19-inch squares and roll the edges between thumb and forefinger to make a tiny rolled hem. Take small invisible stitches to put in the hem, press on the wrong side, and proceed with the initial. A set of two or more of these will delight Dad, or Brother, or both.

Brother's robe is made in the same way as Dad's except the colors should be brighter, and the material should be washable, if possible. A boy's robe in size 10 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material, or 3½ yards of 35-inch material. A robe pattern for a boy is priced at about 25 cents at any pattern counter.

Make a set of six or more book markers of 1-inch grosgrain or satin ribbon in his favorite color, and either Dad or Brother will appreciate your thoughtfulness. Cut 12-inch strips of the ribbon and finish by fringing the ends for one inch, or stitch inch-wide matching fringe on each end. Turn under the ends of stitched-on fringe ½ inch wherever it is cut. Requires 2 yards of 1-inch ribbon for 6 markers, and 24 inches of 1-inch fringe (if the fringe is required).

A shoe bag holds more than shoes, and makes an attractive gift. Bedroom slippers, overshoes, and socks, as well as many a toy and gadget can find a home in the extra pockets of a shoe bag. And these handy pockets encourage a quick tidying of a room when securely fastened to the inside of a closet door, or some such convenient place. For a 12-pocket bag, cut a piece of cretonne or strong cotton material 19 by 35 inches for the back on which the pocket strips are to be stitched. Make a 2-inch hem at the top to hold a 1½ by 17 inch strip of wood or metal to support and hold the bag straight when hung and filled. Next, cut 3 strips 9 x 32 inches and bind with bias tape across the top of each strip. Set the pocket strips on with a 2-inch inverted pleat to divide the pockets, making the pockets 4½ inches wide. This turns a 1-inch pleat under each pocket, and thereby allows a bulky object plenty of room. Set the first strip on the lower edge so the same binding will bind both the lower edge of strip for pockets and bottom edge of back piece at the same time. For four pockets to a strip, make three dividing stitchings right through the center of the inverted pleats. Make a 1-inch single pleat at the outside edge of each pocket. Set the second strip for pockets 1¼ inches above the top of first strip, and set the third strip 1¼ inches above the second one. Next, stitch bias tape binding flat across the lower edge of the two upper pocket strips, and finally bind all around the entire outside edge of bag with the bias tape, which takes in the outside edges of pockets also. Requires 1½ yards of 35 or 36-inch material, 4½ yards of bias binding, and a strip of wood or metal measuring 1½ x 17 inches. Note: A shoe bag to match the upholstery of a chair, or the overdrapes of a room, carries out the color scheme effectively. If you cannot match materials choose a predominating, or accent color in the drapes for the color of the shoe bag.

A. C.

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Indiana
Fort Wayne—Sundays, 8:15 a. m., WOWO 1190kc.
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Terre Haute—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1230kc.

Iowa
Waterloo—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., KXEL, 1540kc.

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Wichita—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KFBI, 1070kc.

Kentucky
Louisville—Saturdays, 8:45 a. m., WHAS, 840kc.

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New Orleans—Thursdays, 5 p. m., WSMB, 1350kc.
Shreveport—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KWKH, 1130kc.

Maine
Bangor—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WABI, 910kc.
Portland—Saturdays, 6:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Maryland
Baltimore—Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WBAL, 1090kc.

Massachusetts
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Virginia—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., WHLB, 1400kc.

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Nebraska
Kearney—Saturdays, 5:45 p. m., KGFW, 1340kc.
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Omaha — Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KOIL, 1290kc.

Nevada
Las Vegas—Saturdays, 3 p. m., KENO, 1400kc.
Reno—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., KOH, 630kc.

New Hampshire
Manchester—Saturdays, 5:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

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New York
Buffalo—Sundays, 9:15 a. m., WEBR, 1340kc.
New York City—Saturdays, 2:15 p. m., WMCA, 570kc.
Syracuse—Sundays, 8:30 a. m., WAGE, 620kc.

North Carolina
Charlotte—Saturdays, 1:00 p. m., WAYS, 610kc.
Raleigh—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WPTF, 680kc.

North Dakota
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Cincinnati—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WCKY, 1530kc.
Cleveland—Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., WHK, 1420kc.
Columbus—Saturdays, 5 p. m., WHKC, 640kc.

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Tulsa — Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KVOO, 1170kc.

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Brownwood—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., KBWD, 1380kc.
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Midland—Saturdays, 4:45 p. m., KRLH, 1230kc.
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Burlington—Saturdays, 5 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
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Portsmouth—Saturdays, 5:15 p. m., WSAP, 1490kc.
Richmond—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WMBG, 1380kc.

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Seattle—Saturdays, 2:45 p. m., KOMO, 950kc.
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On Christ's Birthday, 1944 (Editorial).

This Way to Christmas With Ruth Sawyer, by Jacqueline Overton. An appreciation of the author who has captured the best of Christmas for us in her books and story-telling.

Birthdays in an Artist's Family, by Catherine Cate Coblentz. From first-hand experience and participation, Mrs. Coblentz writes about Hilda van Stockum, portrait painter and beloved author and illustrator of children's books, and the celebration of birthdays in her family culminating with Jesus' birthday on Christmas morning.

The Three Owls' Notebook. By Anne Carroll Moore. From the long lists of the year, Miss Moore chooses a baker's dozen for the Christmas bookshelf.

A Soldier's Creed. A moving and significant letter from a Bomber Pilot who did not return from his last mission.

The War Years, by Morgaret Scoggin. A reading list based upon outstanding adult war books popular with young people of high school age.

This Is the Christmas, by Ruth Sawyer. A folk legend of rare beauty, told by generations of Serbian grandmothers and here published for the first time in English. It will take its place among the truly great stories of Christmas Eve.

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Pravda Sees 'Copy' for Axis In U. S. Item

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor recently returned from Russia

Serious charges have been leveled against the American Army and Navy Journal by the Russians. A Moscow radiocast picked up in London sent out an article from the official Communist newspaper Pravda accusing the semiofficial Army and Navy publication of "making unworthy attacks on the U. S. S. R. and supplying pro-Hitlerite journalists with copy."

The last reference was evidently aimed at the New York Daily News columnist John O'Donnell who had quoted the Army and Navy Journal to the effect that Russia was not fulfilling the Teheran decisions.

Asked to comment on the Pravda article, Col. John C. O'Laughlin, President of the Journal, said:

"The fact that Pravda commented as it has done upon the item which appears in the Army and Navy Journal is another encouraging sign that the Soviet Government will continue to execute faithfully the agreement reached at Teheran and will employ the Red Armies directly toward the annihilation of the Hitlerite hordes on the Eastern Front while we are attacking in the west. Co-operation of this kind would assure prompt attainment of the unconditional surrender which both nations are determined to bring about."

Question About Advance

An examination of the article in controversy discloses that this is more than just the routine Pravda pinprick to be dismissed as such.

Under the heading "Foreign Affairs," in the issue of the Journal of Nov. 25, the editors start out by hoping the Russians will soon attack on the Vistula front. They then go on to say:

"Why this attack has not occurred simultaneously with our advance has aroused a great deal of comment. Ever since D-Day in France, the Russian armies have devoted their operations to the Baltic States and to the Balkans."

This assertion appears contrary to the known facts. Sixteen days after D-Day the Russians opened their major summer offensive on the central front, from positions which were then east of Orsha. Between then and the end of July the Red Army advanced about 430 miles due west on the direct road to Berlin, to the bank of the Vistula opposite Warsaw.

Shift From Warsaw Front

It was only after repeated and costly attempts had failed to gain their objectives on the Warsaw front, that the Russians shifted to Balkan and Baltic flanks. Surely from a military standpoint this decision was sound, for it deprived the Nazi war machine of its richest economic hinterlands, including Balkan wheat and Romanian oil.

While political purposes were also served still there seems little justification for the inference that Allied war aims thereby suffered.

The Journal continues:

"To offset this (Soviet) maneuver and especially to protect the Mediterranean lifeline of the British Empire, Prime Minister Churchill sent troops to reconquer Greece and Albania, an adventure in which we refused to take part."

To refer to the liberation of these countries especially Greece, as a reconquest and an adventure is a curious choice of language.

"Meanwhile," comments the Journal, "upon the Armies in France, preponderantly American, has fallen the task of clearing France, Belgian, and Holland of Nazis and invading Germany. Because of immense losses Russia and Britain have suffered, their rulers may have concluded to save their men and rely upon the fresh and vigorous Americans to break the back of enemy resistance.

"The first and single objective of the President and his High Command is the destruction of the German armies. Their strategy contemplated an all-out attack on them and no departure from this principle of the Teheran agreement. But events establish that this strategy has not been observed."

This ill accords with the fact that in Holland and elsewhere a fair share of the fighting is being done by the British and Canadians and is particularly at variance with reports from creditable sources that the British have urged Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to let them bear an even heavier share of the brunt of the fighting and that "General Ike" has himself refused at this point.

Pravda's reference to the Journal's editorial as feeding the fires of Nazi propaganda, however, goes too far. For the Russians do not have the same criterion of free speech as exists in the West.

Nevertheless there appears to have been an unfortunate similarity between the arguments in the Journal and those which often are used in an effort to "separate" the Allies.

Nazi Bulletin Hints Army 'Softening'

By the Associated Press

Rome, Dec. 5

An indication that some Germans are losing their desire to sacrifice themselves for the Fatherland was given in a Reichsführer Bulletin issued to officers only of the 16th SS Panzer Grenadier Division in Italy.

"We must not lie to ourselves and say there are hopeless positions which justify our surrendering," the captured document said. "The German soldier does not surrender. Unfortunately in many cases it has been shown we are not prepared to face this truth. Some of us begin to lie as the Italians did. . . .

"Some Germans in the front line and at home have become soft. Hasn't it actually happened that soldiers have actually thrown away their weapons? Let's get the iron broom and clean up the mess behind our lines."

Westinghouse Offers 10 Scholarships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5 — Plans for the 1945 George Westinghouse Scholarship contest, open to every senior high school boy in the United States, were announced by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, sponsor of the awards, today.

Ten scholarships, valued at $1,850 each, will be awarded for an engineering education at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh. Applications for the scholarships must be in by Feb. 1, 1945, while tests will be administered in all parts of the United States by the College Entrance Examination Board on April 7. The awards will be made in May, and the winners will begin their studies in June.

Contestants are required to have good scholastic records in high school and be able to meet Carnegie Tech entrance requirements. Students who competed in the 1944 competition are not eligible for next year's contest, J. C. McKeon, supervisor of scholarships and graduate study at Westinghouse, declared.

Bronze Star Won in Italy By Monitor Staff Worker

Richard E. Humphrey is cited by General for 'heroic achievement' in aiding wounded.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Award of the Bronze Star Medal to Pfc. Richard E. Humphrey of the 135th Infantry Regiment has been announced by Maj. Gen. Charles L. Bolte, commanding the 34th Infantry Division. The award was made for "heroic achievement in action from May 29 to June 4 in the vicinity of Campoleone, Italy." Private Humphrey's home is in Jackson Heights, N. Y.

He is one of six boys from the New York Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor who are now doing their bit—and doing it well—in the European and Pacific battle areas. He was connected with the Advertising Department. The other five are:

Robert M. Hallett, formerly a staff correspondent, now attached to a replacement bureau in the Philippines.

Arthur Sadler, a secretary in the News Department, now seeing action in France as a technical sergeant.

Kenneth Fryer, another News Department secretary, who has seen action throughout the Mediterranean area as a seaman in the Merchant Marine.

Charles Darling, 3d, formerly an office boy in the Advertising Department here, now a radioman with two years' experience in the Pacific with the Navy.

Herbert Appelmann, now taking further training at a Navy school in Little Creek, Va., and formerly an office boy in the Advertising Department.

In addition to these, John Beaufort, formerly dramatic critic in the New York Bureau, is a Pacific Fleet correspondent of this newspaper, presently writing from Saipan.

Pfc. Richard E. Humphrey

Private Humphrey's citation reads in part:

"During the battle for the Albano Hill positions, the casualties of Pfc. Humphrey's battalion were very high. Times and again he volunteered to make trips with his vehicle to the forward positions to evacuate wounded men. The route he had to travel was under direct observation and fire of enemy snipers, machine guns, antitank guns, and the enemy had several artillery impact areas along this route. Pfc. Humphrey's voluntary and gallant action in the face of grave danger speeded the evacuation of the wounded and was an inspiration to all who witnessed his actions."

Nazi Havoc in Holland Told By Red Roof Tops in Water

SOMEWHERE IN HOLLAND, Dec. 5 (AP)—Dr. Pieter S. Gerbrandy, Premier of Holland, said last night his Government would resign the moment all of Holland is free of German invaders.

He explained that under the Dutch Constitution no extension of Parliament is possible, and the life of the Parliament elected in 1937 has expired. He declared that the people who have experienced the German occupation have the right to expect that one of their own number should be Premier.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Red roof tops of houses rising out of cold, turgid waters have become the symbol of Holland.

Those roofs are all that can be seen of Dutch villages and towns in the areas flooded by the Germans.

It is estimated that by the end of last October 675,000 acres of arable land and 327,500 acres of pastures were submerged under water, equaling 17 per cent of the total arable land and pasture in the Netherlands.

At a press conference in London, the Dutch Prime Minister, Pieter S. Gerbrandy, disclosed that as a result of those inundations 30 per cent of this year's wheat crop, 40 per cent of the barley, 50 per cent of the sugar beets, and 25 per cent of the potatoes had been destroyed, in addition to smaller losses in oil seeds, oats and dairy products.

Long-Range Destruction

Prime Minister Gerbrandy declared that the situation threatened to become even graver, since it was known that the German plans for flooding the Netherlands were not based on military considerations but on a malicious plan to make large portions of the country uninhabitable for years to come and decimate the population by starvation.

Word has been received in official Dutch quarters in London that the Germans have prepared for the demolition of the main barriers against the North Sea. If these sea walls are destroyed the size of the ensuing catastrophe will defy imagination.

Not only does sea water make land unusable for agricultural purposes for a period of several years, but some of the most densely populated areas of the Netherlands, including parts of Amsterdam, would disappear under the waves; the sewerage systems in the large cities would be put out of action and over vast areas the water wells would be flooded by the sea, while at the same time the severe shortage of fuel and power would force the pumping stations to a standstill.

Hand in hand with the destruction of the Netrerlands' soil goes the wrecking of port installations in the coastal towns, the shipping of machinery, raw materials and foodstuffs to the Reich, and the mass transfers of population.

Hundreds of thousands of Dutch citizens have been driven from their homes in past months, either because their area was to be inundated, or because they were needed for the building of new defense lines, or, sometimes, as a mere punitive measure.

In many instances the Dutch defy Nazi orders to register for labor service. In the town of Apeldoorn the Germans called for 4,000 men, but only eight appeared. Infuriated by the Dutch resistance, the Germans shot 30 men seized at random and left the bodies lying in the streets with placards bearing the word "terrorist" attached to their clothing. In retaliation for the refusal of the inhabitants of the town of Putten to work for them, the Germans burned down the homes of 3,000 persons.

In other places, such as Utrecht, Meppel, and Groningen, the Germans first surrounded the towns by a cordon of soldiers and then started combing house after house for slave labor.

Transported to Reich

[Several days ago a spokesman for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower radiocast to German forces in the Netherlands a new warning that Dutch resistance units must be regarded as part of the Allied armies and that any perpetrators of atrocities against the patriots would be tracked down by the Allies.]

In Rotterdam, The Hague, and Leyden, between 50,000 and 75,000 males from 17 to 50 were caught in the German dragnet during the last few days and shipped to the Reich on special military trains.

In the town of Enschede all males from 16 to 55 were ordered to report, and those who did not obey the order were shot. Of the 10,000 inhabitants of Oldenzaal more than 1,800 were deported to Germany.

According to advices from Sweden which reached the Netherlands Information Bureau in New York, the Germans have threatened to reduce The Hague "to a pile of rubble" should they ever be forced to evacuate the Dutch Capital.

Churchill Pledges Britain To Keep Order in Greece

Continued from Page 1

Cabinet on Nov. 27. The next day the Cabinet was to have met to approve this plan.

Instead, Minister of Agriculture Jean Zevgos of the E. A. M. visited Mr. Papandreou and submitted an alternative plan by which some brigades of right-wing Partisans would have been dissolved.

This would have meant an alteration from the original plan according to which the new military force—designed to operate until the Army was reinstituted—would have consisted of an equivalent representation of an equivalent representation from the E. L. A. S., the military organization of left Partisans, and from the E. D. E. S., the military organization of rightist Partisans.

The majority of the Papandreou Government stood by the first plan, whereupon six Communist ministers resigned.

Greece's situation, however, is considered here from a wider viewpoint than that of misunderstandings between the various political parties inside the country itself. As yet, Greece is not completely liberated and its political and economic administrative life still is subordinate to the necessities of war.

Britain in Difficult Position

British military forces are the real maintainers of peace in that country today. This naturally places the British Government in a difficult situation.

Maj. Gen. Ronald M. Scobie, Commander in Chief of British forces in Greece, clearly has indicated that British troops are in Greece not to interfere in internal Greek politics but solely to maintain order, to maintain the importation of food and other necessities, and, if possible without interference, help to reconcile the main political parties and establish a peaceful orderly administration.

In Greece, it is unnecessary to state, political passions run high and while on the one hand the Athens police may be condemned for their firing on unarmed demonstrators, on other hand action of the Commuist-dominated E. A. M. in ordering a general strike of workers, delayed the unloading of food at the Port of Piraeus, when Greece so urgently needs food.

This, however, does not end the problem. This great rift between rightist and leftist elements in Greek politics is over a basic question of policy.

Wide Difference of Outlook

In Greece, as in other liberated countries, there naturally is a great difference of outlook between the Government returning from exile and those circles which have fought underground at home throughout the war years.

Under such conditions, it is natural that any foreign liberating army—in this case the British—should be accused of supporting one side at the expense of the other.

Nowadays, there is a tendency in some circles to condemn the British as supporting the so-called "old political gang" to get back to power in Athens. In this connection, there is a belief the British are desirous of seeing restoration of the monarchy through King George II even though it is not desired by the Greek people.

Mr. Churchill in his House of Commons statement, however, emphatically denied this.

British Position Clarified

"Our own position, although, as I have said, is burdensome, is extremely clear," he said. "Whether the Greek people form themselves into a monarchy or a republic is for their decision: whether they form a government of the right or left is for their decision—these are entirely matters for them."

Immediately afterward, he added, "But until they [the Greek people] are in a position to decide, we shall not hesitate to use the considerable British Army now in Greece and being reinforced to see that law and order are maintained."

Britain has in Greece again been placed in a position of backing an unpopular government against the parties of resistance. A place must be found for these resistance fighters in any government which can claim to represent Greece.

[The Associated Press quoted Fenner Brockway, Political Secretary of the left-wing British Independent Labor Party, as saying the "British Government is siding with the right against the left in Greece" and warning that "the consequences may be serious."

[Mr. Brockway asserted, "Athens will set the pattern for Europe. Relations with Russia may be involved."

[The Communist Daily Worker said editorially today that "British policy in Greece is on the brink of a catastrophe that may stain the good name of Britain in Europe for generations to come."]

Simultaneously, it is a one-sided view which sees the struggle in Greece under the terms of European resistance versus the armies of liberation. Liberated Europe undoubtedly is impatient and there is much talk about freedom, but very often it is freedom without justice and freedom simply for one particular party.

There is an absence of that toleration which is the basis of any democratic or of any lasting government in Europe today.

Mr. Churchill commented sympathetically in today's speech when he said that while everything was being done to get supplies to Greece, "we cannot do it if tommy guns which were provided for use against the Germans are now used in an attempt to impose by violence a Communist dictatorship without the people being able to express their wishes."

Halt in Relief Work

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—An NBC radiocast from Athens this morning said no American troops were in Greece, and quoted U. S. Ambassador Lincoln MacVeigh as saying: "We will give liberal support to any government the Greek people may want, but with civil war hanging over the country, American aid to Greece has had to stop.

"The ships in Piraeus Harbor may have to move out and all our relief work has had to stop. Thus, if real civil war breaks out and goes on for some time, the people of Greece may face more months of starvation."

Disorders Slow Up

ATHENS, Dec. 5 (AP)—E. L. A. S. troops—the militia of the leftist E. A. M. (National Liberation Front)—surrendered a number of police headquarters they had seized in Athens today, as disorders in Greece's crisis abated somewhat.

Since the E. L. A. S. technically are under command of British Maj. Gen. R. M. Scobie as part of the armed forces of Greece, they now are charged with direct mutiny. In the British view, seizure of police precint headquarters comprised a direct assault against the legal government.

The strikes have hindered seriously the inflow of relief supplies.

British officials said investigations thus far failed to support charges by right-wing Greeks that the current disorders were engineered by Axis agents in E. A. M. ranks.

E. L. A. S. troops were reported last night to have taken control of 20 to 25 police precincts in the Athens area. Premier George Papandreou's government demanded that E. L. A. S. members leave the Athens area by midnight tomorrow.

Racing at 8 Miles an Hour

Charles Duryea, winner of the first United States automobile road race, sped over the 100-mile course at the rate of eight miles an hour.

Allied Troops Forbidden To Feed Reich Civilians

Continued from Page 1

acutely "food conscious," and the frugal habits to which they are accustomed make relatively small amounts of food last a long time.

Most of the people, it is reported, seem to have money with which to pay for food bought from the common pool, and to buy materials to make their homes more livable.

Hint to Key Question

A short-term answer to the long-term problem of what is to be done with the Germans is being furnished by detachments of the Allied Military Government in German towns and villages so far occupied. That means, of course, those relatively few places where any Germans have been left behind to govern.

It is what may be termed a front-line solution—a blend of formulas previously worked out in training centers and lessons learned daily in actual experience.

So far, it is working out well from the Allied military viewpoint. But the real test is coming later when hundreds of square miles of German territory are in Allied hands for every 10 now occupied.

Valuable Experience

The experience gained now will be valuable when far greater numbers of AMG personnel are called into action. For this reason, it is being impressed on the Germans that the help they now give the AMG will prove later to be of benefit to large numbers of their compatriots.

In a previous story, I outlined the situation in devastated places such as Geilenkirchen, where no German citizens were left and where rain is pouring into gaping buildings abandoned to the elements and in some cases still under the fire of German artillery.

Today my intention is to piece together the composite picture of life in occupied Germany from separate illustrations of the military government proceeding in various places where civilians have remained.

The story of the AMG in any place begins directly fighting has ended there and the combat troops have moved on. These troops leave behind them a military government of officers who share front-line risks with the fighting men and form the spearhead for establishing a new temporary social regime.

Order Out of Chaos

The task of these officers is to get in touch with the remnants of the population as soon as possible, send back a report on the local civilian situation to divisional headquarters, and as circumstances allow, to get the Germans busy evolving some order out of the chaos within the community over which the tide of war has surged.

This is done subject to the overriding consideration of military security—which means that intelligence officers probe as carefully as possible into the records of the remaining Germans and send back to the rear under guard any characters considered suspicious.

The commanding officer of the Allied troops in the town or village has the absolute right to run out anybody of whom he is suspicious and the intelligence officers automatically recommend for such removal all persons believed or known to have been diligent in the Nazi cause.

The speed with which prospective civic reorganization can proceed depends on the rate at which prospective co-operators can be screened, and the degree of helpfulness and obedience evinced by the inhabitants themselves.

Almost always this is considerable, since the people have undergone a terrific ordeal, leaving them docile, obedient, and anxious not to prejudice what they esteem to be their highly uncertain future.

As for the Allied troops themselves, they have strictest orders not to fraternize in the slightest with German civilians. This command is enforced by military police and breaches of it are liable to heavy penalties.

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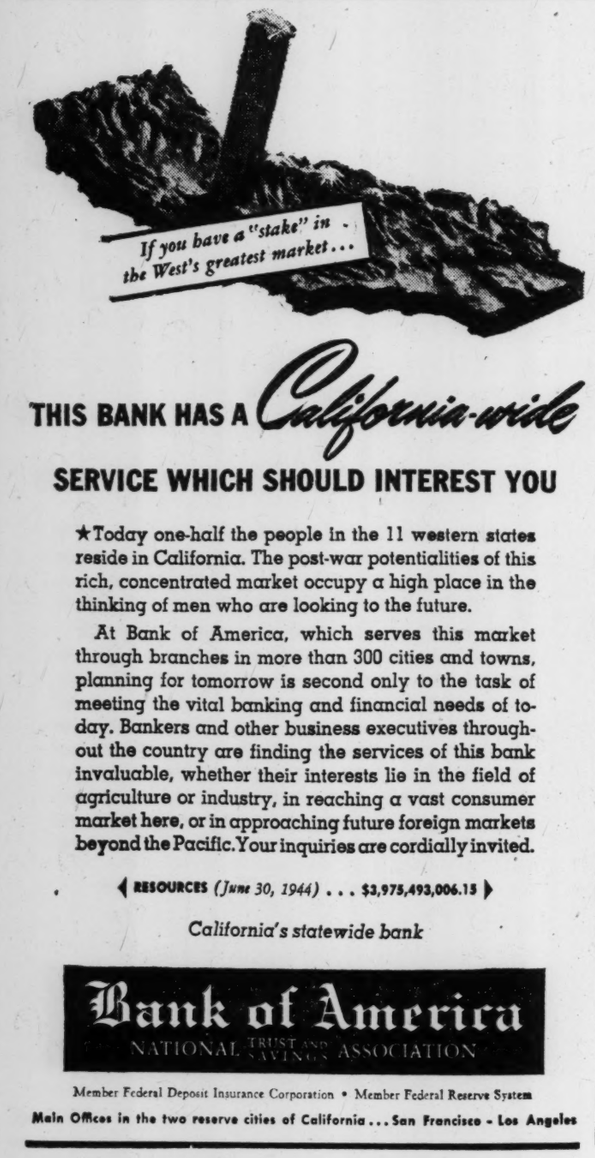

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Civil-Air Parley Climaxed In Charter of 54 Nations

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 5—Final joint committee approval here yesterday of the substance of all documents drawn up to govern postwar air trade, being tantamount to all-conference acceptance, marks the climax of this so-called "aviation branch of the peace conference."

Several days of paper work remain, but the accomplishments are clear and complete. The 54 national delegations represented have fashioned a medium for international co-operation in postwar civil aviation which, though without enforcement powers, does provide, as all agree, an instrument which the world hasn't had before.

There still is not, however, agreement between the British and Americans on division of air traffic, and thus from a practical standpoint in the eyes of many, the conversations were not a complete success.

The work of the conference now has been consolidated into these main groups:

1. The main convention, providing sets of rules or practices in the technical field and to some extent in transport operations, and for establishment of an international civil aviation organization composed of an assembly with a representative, with one vote, of each member, and a council of 21 chosen with an eye to geographical representation but with main attention to nations most important in this field.

Interim Document

2. A document similar to the above for operation during the interim period before the permanent plan is ratified.

3. A separate document granting reciprocally among those who sign it the rights of innocent passage over another's territory, and the right to land for technical purposes, effective in connection with both the permanent and interim organization, under which it would be administered.

4. Another separate document granting reciprocally these two rights, plus the rights to carry passengers, mail, and freight back and forth between signatory countries, and to pick up intermediate traffic, similarly effective in provisional and permanent plans.

5. A standard-form agreement for use in arranging bilateral pacts where none of the other documents apply.

It is expected that all will sign the main document, that most nations, including the British, will sign No. 3, and that a larger number, not including the British, will sign No. 4.

There has been little change in the basic provisions of any of these documents for several days, but there was some last-minute bickering over details. One point of contention was whether foreign ownership of an air line should be allowed, thus making it possible for a nation not signatory to the agreements to benefit from their operations. It finally was agreed that substantial ownership and control of a line must be vested in the national of a contracting state.

There was debate also on the manner of admission of other states after the new organization is set up. There was no inclination to leave the door open to any of the major Axis nations, but some felt that it might be legitimate to allow membership to some of those smaller countries which, though fighting on the Axis side, have been dupes and not altogether responsible.

It finally was agreed to admit new members, including those who might technically have been on the Axis side in the war, with a four-fifths vote of the assembly, and with the assent of any one nation which was attacked or invaded in this war specifically granted.

One of several resolutions which will be separate from other documents but which will be acted upon as part of the "final act" of the conference provided for the early calling of an international conference on private international air law for the purpose of adopting a convention dealing with the transfer of title to aircraft and other related matters.

Air Open to Free Competition

The work of the conference as it stands, after more than four weeks of vigorous diplomatic dueling, leaves the air open to free competition, as the United States wanted, in so far as satisfactory arrangements are made between certain individual nations. All such arrangements are automatically made for those who sign both documents 3 and 4, but, for example, in the case of the British and Americans, there may be difficulty in arriving at mutually agreeable understandings. Admitted American dominance in this field at present moves the British to seek a better competitive advantage than complete freedom of the air would provide.

The line-up of other nations is uncertain, but Adolf A. Berle, Jr., United States delegation head, has declared that "the most important sections of the world" will be open to profitable air trade. In spite of this, the possibility of the establishment of opposing air blocs, centering about the United States on one hand and Britain on the other, is widely accepted.

Deliberations here have not, of course, covered military aviation in any way, but the main document provides for necessary co-ordination between the air organization and any future world-security body set up on the Dumbarton Oaks plan.

Complete national sovereignty is preserved, with the right of any contracting nation to withdraw under certain conditions from any agreement.

Tariffs Not Tackled

The matter of tariffs is removed entirely from consideration here. This and the other points of disagreement on division of traffic formulas will be referred for study to the interim council.

While there is no arbitrary power vested in the central authority, a point upon which the United States insisted in opposition to the British plea for a strong organization, it provides for a system of adjudication, leading up to possible reference of juridical disputes to the Court of International Justice.

Meanwhile, Mr. Berle, whose resignation as Assistant Secretary of State was announced in Washington yesterday, has announced here that this change will in no way affect the conference.

The conference, besides voting formally on the documents produced, which must then be put into proper form for final signature, has yet to elect the members of the air organization council and select a permanent seat for this body, probably Canada.

Air-Cargo 'Limits'

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (AP)—Commercial air cargo of the future "probably" will be limited to "highly valued and perishable goods," transported to areas where terrain makes ground transport impossible, and to emergency shipments, two airplane designers told the Society of Automotive Engineers air-cargo meeting yesterday.

Carlos Wood, chief of the Preliminary Design Section, and A. B. Croshere, Jr., of the same section at Douglas Aircraft Company at Santa Monica, Calif., set up these fields for the future of air cargo in a prepared talk.

'Father of Pittsburgh'

George Washington, "father of his country," is also the father of Pittsburgh, because he started a fort, which was later finished and called Fort Duquesne by the French, on the present site of the City.

Future Farmers Set Worth-While Styles

Associated Press

National 4-H Achievement Champions and Trophies

Upper: Twelve 4-H clothing achievement winners wear the clothes they designed that won for each a $200 scholarship at the 23d National Annual 4-H Congress in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3. Left to right (front row): Alma Zimmerman, Winchester, Tenn.; Dorisjean Edwards, Central, Ala.; Marion Cook, Lumber City, Ga.; Wilma Lyon, Junction City, Ore.; Barbara Whitcher, Franklin, N. H.; Ann McWilliams, Prospect, Ky. (Back row) Dorothy Fobes, Moorhead, Minn.; Margaret Roderuck, Walkersville, Md.; Mariel Kolb, Berlin, Wis.; Dorothy Sanford, Delta, Utah; Edith Peterson, Clinton, N. C.; Irene Lofftus, Roseville, Ill. Lower: Donald F. Mowery (left) of Terre Haute, Ind., and Mary Jo Morgan of Laurel, Miss., were selected as National Achievement Champions at the Congress. They are holding the silverware they received. In addition, each will receive a trophy from President Roosevelt and a $200 college scholarship.

Three 4-H Club Boys Win Scholarships For Success in Handling Meat Animals

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (AP) — Three boys between the ages of 17 and 20 were awarded $200 college scholarships and trips to Chicago for the annual 4-H Club Congress as winners of the National Meat Animal Contest.

The prizes were awarded by Thomas E. Wilson, meat packer and contest sponsor.

Wayne Bates, Carlinville, Ill., Central Section winner, in 10 years handled 126 cattle and 370 swine, and raised 455 fowl. Jack Tyler, of Claude, Texas, Southern winner, during six years handled 77 cattle, 73 swine and 58 sheep, and Dick Nesbit, Fort Collins, Colo., Western winner, in seven years handled 25 fat beeves, 113 sheep and 232 swine.

Mr. Bates 'total earnings from his livestock and from cash prizes were $36,655.18. Mr. Tyler's were $5,376.23, and Mr. Nesbit's $11,914.56.

James E. Repard, of Canandaigua, N. Y., Eastern sectional winner, received the all-expense trip to Chicago as his prize for 11 years' experience handling 79 cattle, 31 swine and 59 sheep. His income from the projects totals $14,075.

An Indiana farm boy walked his overweight hog right into first place at the Chicago Fat Stock Show.

After Raymond Taylor, Kentland, Ind., was advised that his Chester White barrow was eight pounds overweight for competition for the junior feeding contest, he started hiking the hog.

Placed in competition at a proper 299 pounds, Mr. Taylor's hog won the purple ribbon as Grand Champion.

"I wouldn't be surprised if I lost more weight than my hog," said the chubby Taylor.

Beam of Light Stronger Than Steel Does Abstract Problems With Ease

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP) — A new kind of robot mathematical device, a differential analyzer that uses a beam of light in place of a steel shaft to synchronize turning wheels, has been announced by the General Electric Company.

The ray operates at the climax of calculations, the summing up by the machine of mathematical results which ordinarily would take weeks, months or sometimes years to obtain.

There are 14 of these rays in the machine. Each one shines between two discs, or wheels, that face each other. There is no other connection between the two discs. One of the discs is the integrator wheel, and the other must turn in perfect synchronization with it.

The beam synchronizes the pair as perfectly as if it were a bar of steel as thick as a man's wrist. The ray is superior to steel because the beam never has mechanical troubles, needs no greasing and never wears.

This beam is polarized light. If it could be seen, end-on, in cross-section, it would appear striped, with the stripes all perfectly parallel. This striped effect is used to synchronize the wheels.

The calculator has worked problems in radar, water power, rotation of machinery, air stresses and speed governors.

The robot device does all the ordinary addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, and in addition calculates forces which constantly are changing, known as variables.

For example, in the flight of a 16-inch naval shell, the speed changes from moment to moment, and this change can be duplicated in the robot device by a turning shaft, geared to slow down at a uniform rate. The direction of the shell, up, level and down, can be represented by another shaft and gear. Wind, gravitation, rotation, all can be represented by gears at different speeds.

This Is Bump Week in Congress: To the 'Seniors' Belong the Spoils

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—This is bump week in Congress.

Many senators and representatives are speculating about this bump business.

It means this:

People with seniority exercise, especially when a Congress is on its last legs. There are garage stalls to be had, there are good, sunny offices to be had, there are all sorts of privileges around the place to be had.

Now, when the Lame Ducks no longer hold a position in congressional life, newcomers are showing up with a demand for this and that.

On top of that, the holdovers are saying that they need something better than what they have had.

The pay-off is the bump.

That means the man with seniority is saying he wants an improvement and he is getting it. In other words, he is "bumping" someone with less seniority.

It has the Capitol architect, his staff, the janitors, and their help in a frenzy. They have to make all the changes that some people think ought to be made.

It stops in January.

300 Species of Scallops

Nearly 300 species of scallops are known to exist.

Youth of U. S. To Remember Pearl Harbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—On Dec. 7, the more than quarter of a million members of Boys' Clubs of America will commemorate Pearl Harbor Day. Reaffirming the pledge to victory which has become an annual tradition during the war, the boys will join in a vow to bend every effort toward serving their country and bringing the day of victory nearer.

That they may not forget that the nation is still at war, that there is still a long hard fight ahead, the boys will take the following pledge:

"I want to do all that I can to help win the war against the enemies of the United States and I want to prepare myself for service to my country. Therefore, I pledge and promise that: I will guard my health and develop my body; I will learn with mind and hand; I will be honest and mindful of the rights of others; I will be obedient to my parents and all those in authority; I will be reverent and faithful to my religion: I will give service; I will be loyal to the United States of America. For us here today and for those now serving their country, we take this pledge."

Since the United States has been at war, Boys' Club members have done an outstanding job in collecting waste paper, salvaging metal and rubber, helping to avoid food shortages by cutlivating victory gardens and aiding farmers during summer vacations, selling war bonds and stamps, and in other innumerable ways.

Assembled before an Honor Roll which has a prominent place in every Boys' Club, the boys will recall the more than 150,000 boys' Club members who are today fighting in all parts of the world, and will dedicate themselves to the ideals for which these other members have sacrificed so much.

Boys' Clubs of America adheres to an open-door policy during the after-chool and holiday hours. Located in congested areas, any boy can belong; there are no restrictions of race, creed or nationality, and the dues are low.

Former President Hoover is Chairman of the National Board, of which J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a member. David W. Armstrong, who for more than 37 years has been active in Boys' Club work, is Executive Director.

Safe Passage Given Red Cross Bundles

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Swedish ship Saivo is ready to leave on a race with Santa Claus, bearing Red Cross bundles for 49,000 American prisoners of war in Germany.

The neutral mercy vessel, assured safe passage by both the Allies and the Germans, will pull into the Swedish port of Gothenburg just before Christmas if it keeps on schedule.

Three Red Cross boats then will take the cargo to Lubeck, Germany, for distribution.

When the ship nears dangerous Atlantic waters, a British escort with join it, but at a designated point the British will leave it and it will proceed alone through a stretch of No Man's Sea to a rendezvous with a waiting German escort.

On its trip here the 9,000-ton vessel brought Christmas bundles for 281,344 German prisoners in this country. Each bundle, the Red Cross said, bore a card saying:

"Christmas greetings from the Führer and the High Command of the German Army."

Slave Labor on Capitol

The United States National Capitol was erected with slave labor.

House Debates 1945 Rate For Social Security Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — Whether the present Social Security tax of 1 per cent each on employers and employees should be boosted to 2 per cent each on Jan. 1 as contemplated in the original law of 1935 was debated today by the House of Representatives.

Congress has twice postponed what were intended to be automatic increases in the Social Security tax because ample funds were available in the fund to meet all possible requirements for several years to come.

Last year President Roosevelt, advocate of a higher tax to absorb excess consumer purchasing power, vetoed the bill postponing the increase, but Congress passed it over his veto. Presumably he will veto the postponement again this year if Congress passes it.

Senator Arthur H. Vanderberg is leading the fight for postponement in the Senate, but being a money bill, the measure must pass the House first.

Those in favor of freezing the levy say that the increase would be disastrous to many businesses, especially small ones and on white-collar workers already struggling to make both ends meet. They say the Government does not need the money since current taxes are providing about seven times the current outgo.

Opponents of postponement say that view is shortsighted. Though the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund is now approaching $6,000,000,000 they say that a generation or so hence, even at the 6 per cent tax rate contemplated, it will not be large enough to take care of all the pensions due.

In a minority report opposing the tax freeze seven members of the House Ways and Means Committee warned that continuance of the present pay-roll tax rate will necessitate an eventual Government subsidy to meet obligations.

The group also made these points: freezing rates now will cost taxpayers more later on; freezing is inconsistent with congressional policy on other taxes; low contributions imply low benefits.

"We believe," the minority report said, "that it is important to strengthen the social insurance provisions. We cannot do so unless we assure the continuation of the social insurance provisions on a sound financial basis that will guarantee to every American citizen that he will get his social insurance benefits as a matter of right and not as a dole."

The tax increase would add approximately $1,500,000,000 to the social security fund. Treasury officials have argued that this could be used to meet war expenses, but many congressmen think taxes should be levied specifically for that purpose and not taken out of the social security fund.

Indian Education System 'Backward'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Congressmen interested in Indians were urged to pay less attention to junior and more to his father.

Said John Collier, United States Indian Commissioner to the House Indian Affairs Committee:

1—The whole Indian appropriation system is wrong.

2—Too much is provided for "institutional" ideas—schools, hospitals, etc.

3—Not enough is provided for adult education.

You don't get at the Indian's problem through the youngsters, Mr. Collier maintains. Strong family ties, tribal instincts, make pappy the boss of things, and to build up their economic life you therefore must go to pappy first.

Civil-Air Curbs Hit

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 5 (AP)—Present civil-air regulations are the greatest obstacles to maximum development of personal aviation, according to Joseph T. Gueting, Jr., Vice-President of the General Aircraft Corporation of Astoria, N. Y.

In St. Louis to address the Aviation Distributors and Manufacturers Association which meets jointly today with the National Aviation Trades Association; Mr. Gueting in an interview criticized civil-aeronautics regulations which have become progressively voluminous, with apparently little thought for the advancement of aviation."

Newspapers Languish As Compositors Meet

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 4 (AP)—Composing rooms of the Atlanta Journal and the Atlanta Constitution, the city's only afternoon and morning newspapers, were deserted today as members of the Atlanta Local of the International Typographical Union held a "continuous meeting" on a proposed new labor contract.

The Journal prepared to publish a four-page photoengraved paper, carrying no advertising. Typewritten summaries gave the local, national and international news illustrated by photos. The Constitution which published as usual this morning but had not announced plans for its Tuesday edition.

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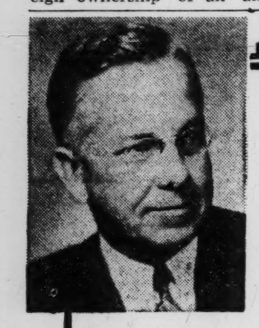

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HARPER & BROTHERS

Prince Matchabelli makes a suggestion . . .

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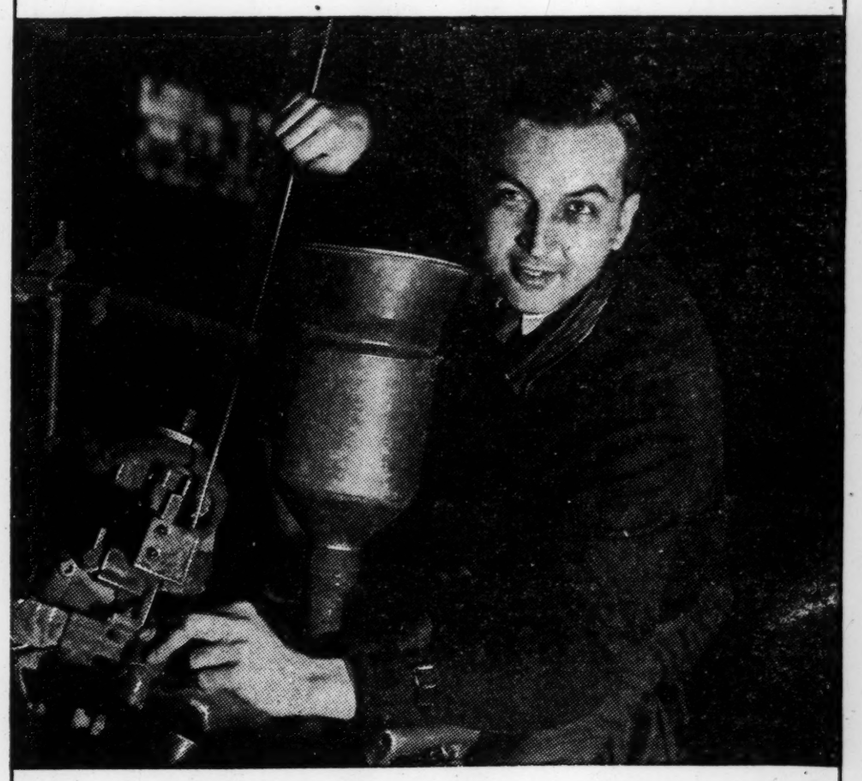


You'd have to be a welder to appreciate the welding machine improvement that Jesse S. Sohn thought up in a U. S. Steel shipyard. But it's a welding device that helps turn out LST's there faster than ever. "Suggestion Boxes" in U. S. Steel plants encourage new ideas among workers and help them win suitable rewards and promotions. New ideas by ingenious, enthusiastic workers helped raise production of U. S. Steel products to an all-time high during the major part of 1944.

USS UNITED STATES STEEL

A World to Live In

"FAYETTE STREET? Did you say Fayette Street?"

The wizened old man in the leather apron stopped scribbling on his order pad, to stare at me over the rim of his spectacles.

"Fayette Street—why, *I* lived there for over twenty years!"

And suddenly he became, before my eyes, another person, quite different from the perfunctory clerk of a minute before. Even his voice had an unique timbre. He leaned against the edge of the counter, all smiles and eagerness for what I could tell him about the street where he was born, how it looks now, who lives there. And, as he listened, I saw that he began to dream, as people do in those magical moments when time and space telescope to bring near something once so well-known, so deeply experienced that it can never be forgotten.

* * *

He was a boy again, probably, coming home from school, turning at last into the narrow street between the rows of demure pink-brick houses with the small-paned windows and recessed doors. The city hadn't grown up about it then. There were no towering granite shafts beyond. You could see all of the sky above the gray slate roofs. At night the lighted windows leaned toward each other, exchanging vistas of homely rooms with their occupants: an old man and his wife reading beside a hearth; two girls doing their lessons at a dining-room table; a boy playing the clarinet in an upper chamber; twins in a corner house going to bed, and taking their time about it.

He would remember such things as these: how it was in winter when it always snowed around Christmastime and the little boys filled their pockets with coins earned by shoveling, and how you could hear the bells of all the steeples ringing across the snow. He could remember the people who lived there for a while and moved away, never to be seen again, or perhaps to be met years later in strange cities; and those who stayed to grow up and might still be there. He could remember, and he might now be remembering in a heart-warming tide of wistfulness, the things that had happened to him in that house, the books he had read, his food, his sixteenth birthday, the mornings he and his chums used to get up early and cycle to the beach for a before-breakfast swim—the good things, the unhappy things, the jokes and laughter, the secret tears.

* * *

The unhappy things? How many of those had there been, after all? For now they were all gathered together in a richly-woven texture of memory, all equally dear. He could see that street, that house and his life there in a flash that recaptured all of its experience and all of its significance. He could feel that part of his life as he had never understood it then, complete and whole, so that now it was no longer a clearly-outlined picture, but a mood that had the quality of a haunting perfume or a chord of music.

"Why did you move away?" I wanted to ask. Or: "Shall you ever go back again?"

But then I began remembering, too:

* * *

The house we had lived in once, with the gas lamp in front of the door and the huge attic where two little girls had separate doll's-houses under opposite jutting eaves; the cabin on the side of a mountain visited by birds and squirrels and all the winds that blew; the huge old mansion looking out over Boston Harbor, the ships and the yards where they were built; the *pension* in Florence where years of living crammed themselves into a mere month of time; the ranch in Costa Rica smelling of horses and leather and fresh-cut mahogany and camellias. And all the rest.

Those houses had not all been dear—or as dear as the memory of them now. But they had been translated into a kind of music that needed the effort, the discord, the broken rhythm as well as melody for the fullness of its beauty. One could recognize it now for what it had been and was and could be, for those old confusions and conflicts had all been resolved into a harmony that could not have existed without them.

I thought that there would have to be that same music wherever one lived. And I began to be sorry for people who remain in one place all their lives, without knowing the rhythms and melodies being composed by other lives, for other living instruments in distant corners of the world; without discovering the infinite variety of friends to be found everywhere.

* * *

For any spot can be home, if only one can live there for a while and learn to feel and partake of its mood. A city block, a rocky island, a jungle, a desert, each has its own charm, and each can wind itself about the heart, given a little time. Perhaps, I thought, the whole earth is our fatherland. The whole earth can be as dear as the familiar rooms of a house known as a child, and its people can be like the neighbors' children who read from the same lesson books and played the same games and grew up together.

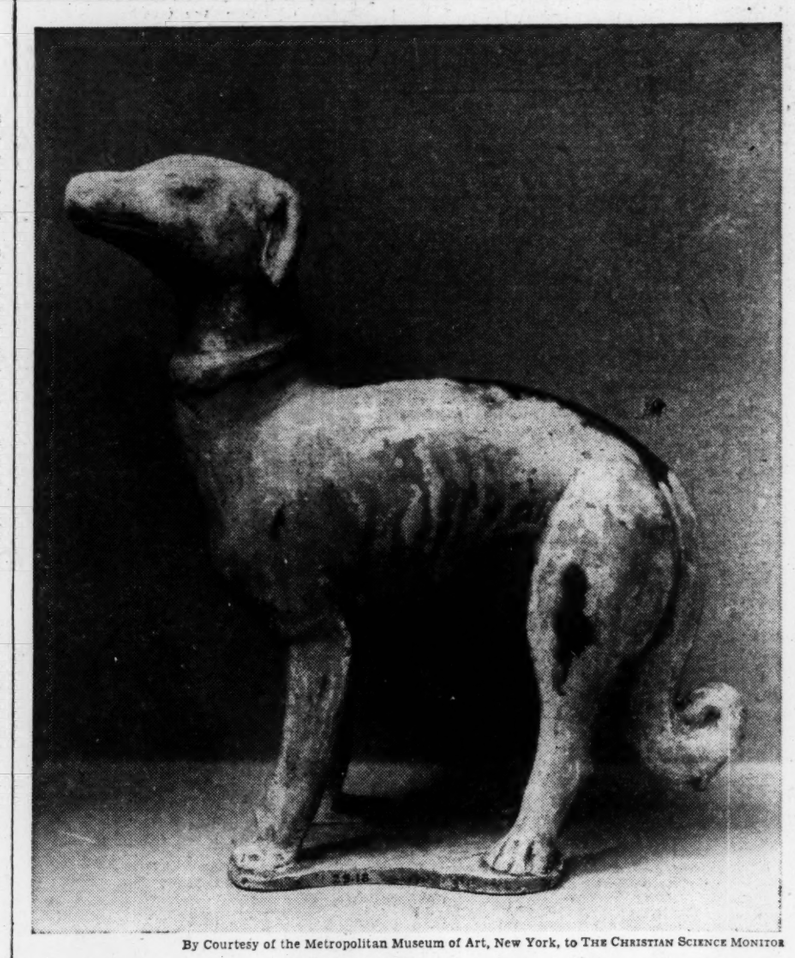
Even today, with foreign travel in its infancy, one could conceivably run across a stranger who might exclaim: "Kamchatka? Did you say Kamchatka? Why, I lived there for over twenty years!"

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

Porthole Pageant

Now sea; now sky;
And now the silver thread
Of the horizon hesitates.
No cloud; no wane;
Nothing save the untroubled,
Shadowless expanse.
Day passes; evening grows
And throws away day's childish toy,
Letting it slowly roll
Toward the darkening line:
Fire to water—silent union;
One half-expected vapor and a
hissing sound.

GODFREY YOUNG



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A STATUETTE OF A DOG IN CHINESE POTTERY FROM THE T'ANG DYNASTY

THE CHINESE, in both ancient and modern times, have been noted for their objects of art. During the T'ang dynasty, 618-906 A. D., the civilization of China rose to great heights, making the empire, for a period, the strongest and the largest on earth. Quite naturally, along with many changes, came a change in the trend of art. Influenced by contact with the western Asiatic centers of art, Chinese painting and sculpture temporarily laid aside delicacy of line and form for a fuller and more forceful effect. Many particularly outstanding pieces of pottery were produced during this period, some of which are still in existence.

This statuette of a dog conveys a feeling of solidity and strength. The figure stands firmly planted; a rather proud tilt of the head giving an impression of assurance and poise.

On the Highways of Iceland

THE WORDS, "as far as the road runs," seem to be a commonplace among those who give you advice about traveling in Iceland. In connection with my visits to saga sites north of Reykjavik, some one said, "You can take the boat to Borgarnes in Borgarfjord and from there proceed by bus or motor car to Reykholt or, as far as the road runs, to some place near the regions you want to visit." And naturally there was the further suggestion that for the more difficult inland trails I could depend on a guide and the sure-footed, shaggy little Icelandic horse that is both a trustworthy and a picturesque feature of the landscape. Until motor cars and coaches put in their appearance, the native pack horse was the one means of transportation in the parts, one fifth of the whole area, that are inhabited. Even now in winter he is man's dependable comrade when these regions are snow-bound. There are no railroads and probably none will ever be built, since motorized transit by land and air and water will prove more feasible. On the run down from Borgarnes to Reykjavik, stretches of highway rival those one finds in almost any country, but it does happen that under heavy loads the roadbed breaks down, and the rebuilding is one of the recurrent engineering problems for the State, in the business of road construction since 1884. The sparsity of population is an added complication. Barring Reykjavik, the capital, with 38,000, there are only six towns or villages with a population in excess of one thousand.

On the highways I got striking, unforgettable glimpses of at least a little corner of Iceland, mostly the saga world that has become my hobby and special interest. . . . Rounding curves of the road, we would see the thin wisps of steam, like blue-gray smoke, rising out of the ground. Everywhere are these hot springs, one of the important natural resources of the country. The early settlers saw the steam and called the port, now the capital, the "smoky bay." Formerly the hot water was used for laundry purposes in an old-fashioned way, as washer-women came out to the springs to take advantage of this bottled-up heat, and we saw a few who were doing it still. Others brought out food for baking and cooking in underground ovens. But in the main these more primitive methods are giving way to modern scientific organization. . . .

Everywhere on the island, "as far as the road runs," the ultra-modern is supplanting the more primitive methods of living. From the high mountain ranges with their melting snows come the torrents that are converted into electricity, an invaluable substitute for the crude native coke or the coal that has to be imported. Electric power is naturally used widely in the homes, in factories and in some modest greenhouses that have been started. Farmers are learning to construct their own batteries. Long ago the winters used to be dreary and sunless and cheerless, but light is the master conqueror of the North, beneficent, kindly, life-giving. . . .

Quite obviously the first and last rule of the road in Iceland is that of ready helpfulness. Everywhere we saw how someone stepped aside to lend a hand in an emergency. There is an old tradition of hospitality. Some one creates a symbol of the open door by building a house across the road in order to be able to receive all comers. At Borgarnes there is a home that, as I saw it, is figuratively built across both road and fjord, for it extends hospitality to travelers by land and sea. Our charming hostess for a night told us that she could not remember a day when the house had been without visitors. This was just another manifestation of the general helpfulness that at times made any story of organized co-operatives seem like mere tautology. — From "Scandinavia," by ALMA LUISE OLSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1940.)

Gleðin hraðar batanum

Þýðing á ensku greininni um Kristileg Vísindi á þessari blaðsíðu

EKKERT er eins smitandi og gleðin, enginn eiginleiki viðfeldnari nje betur metinn en glaðlyndi. Þessi yndislegi eiginleiki færir frið, öryggi og styrk þeim, sem eru gæddir honum, og uppörvun öllum nærstöddum. Í Bibliunni stendur: "Gleði Drottins er hlífiskjöldur yðar" (Nehemíabók 8:10).

Ef til vill finnst sumum, að þeir hafi lítið tilefni til að gleðjast, meir að segja, margir munu hugsa sem svo, að þeir hafi fulla ástæðu til að vera frekar hryggir en glaðir, en þeir, sem snúa sjer til Guðs í nauðum sínum, finna jafnan huggun. Þeir, sem eru að komast í skilning um þýðingu orða Jóhannesar: "Guð er kærleikur" (I Jóhannesar Bréf 4:16), eru einnig að komast að raun um, að guðlegur Kærleikur, ef vjer skiljum hann og hlýðum honum, eyðir ótta og færir fullvissu um, að Guð, Faðir-Móðir, sje í elskandi návist við oss. Kristur Jesús, þá er hann talaði um starf sitt í þarfir kærleikans, sagði: "Þetta hefi eg talað til yðar, til þess að fögnuður minn sé hjá yður og fögnuður yðar fullkomnist" (Jóhannes 15:11). Allur mannheimur þráir þann kærleika, er læknar, lyftir á hærra stig og færir fögnuð. Menn virðast oft ófúsir á að sýna öðrum góðvild og ástúð, en þó ber ekkert gleðirikari ávöxt en þessir eiginleikar, bæði fyrir gefanda og þyggjanda.

Þegar vjer höfum sannfærst um, að Guð er Lífið og Kærleikurinn, fær reynsla vor öll og viðhorf bjartari blæ. Guð, Andi, er alstaðar nálægur. Þess vegna er kærleikur Hans alt um kring oss, umvefur oss. Þegar vjer vitum, að það er svo, lærum vjer í raun og sannleika að treysta á Guð. Þetta óyggjandi traust á almætti og alstaðarnálægð hins góða færir oss djúpan og grundvallaðan fögnuð, sem engin utanaðkomandi áhrif geta truflað—gleði, sem er í samræmi við ævarandi nærveru Kærleikans.

Í *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (bls. 548) kemst Mary Baker Eddy, Uppgötvandi og Stofnandi Kristilegra Vísinda, svo að orði: "Á jörðu er lítið um ljós og gleði fyrir dauðlega menn, þar til þeir skilja Lífið á andlegan hátt." Kristilegir Vísindamenn eru að fá þekkingu á Guði, ekki einungis sem Líf og Kærleika, heldur einnig sem guðlegum Grundvelli, Sannleika, Huga. Guð er hinn eini Hugur; hvernig getur því verið um nokkurn annan huga að ræða, er hugsað geti af illgirni, óttast, hatað, eða búið yfir veikindahugsunum? Guð, Hugur mannsins, þekkir aðeins hið góða, og sú þekking veitir heilsu og gleði.

* * *

Kona nokkur, er lengi hafði verið sárþjáð, fann mikinn unað af námi og hagnýtingu Kristilegra Vísinda. Byrði hennar ljettist óðum, eftir að hún fór að sjá hlutina frá nýju sjónarmiði—eftir að hún sannfærðist um, að hið góða væri það eina verulega. Í erfiðleikum sínum lá henni við að gefa sig sorginni á vald, en þar eð hún stöðuglega lyfti huga sínum til Guðs, og neitaði að fallast á það, að sorgin og hið illa væru raunveruleg—því þau væru ekki af Guði send—hurfu þau eins og skuggar. Stundum tók það þrautseigju að sjá villuna í ljósi Sannleikans, en viðleitni hennar leiddi af sjer andlegan þroska og gaf henni fyllri og varanlegri gleði en hún hafði nokkru sinni áður þekkt; enda jókst ánægjan, er hún sá, að gleði hennar færði öðrum fögnuð.

Vilji Guðs, lögmál Hans, er eilíf gæði fyrir alla. Sorgir manna og mótlæti koma ekki frá elskandi Himnaföður, heldur stafa af þeirri trú, að til sje annað vald en Guð, og að maðurinn sje dauðlegur þegn þessa valds og fráskilinn Guði. Þetta er ekki rjett, því maðurinn er ódauðlegur, óaðskiljanlegur frá Guði sem endurspeglun Hans.

* * *

Frú Eddy segir (*Science and Health*, bls. 265): "Sársaukatilfinningin gjörir oss fljótlega aðvart um, að unaðssemdir tilfinninganna sjeu dauðlegar, en að gleðin sje andleg." Efnið, með sorgum þess og unaðssemdum, er misskilningur mannlegs hugar; það var aldrei skapað af Guði, Andanum, og á sjer því ekki stað. Guð birtist aðeins í hinu góða, og maðurinn, andleg hugsjón Hans, endurspeglar Hann. Af því leiðir, að maðurinn getur aðeins þekkt og reynt það, sem gott er, heilbrigði og hamingju. Margir eru að kynnast ánægjunni af að yfirbuga örðugleika, eftir því sem þeir þroskast að andlegum skilningi, er þeir hafa öðlast við iðkun Kristilegra Vísinda. Þeir eru að komast að raun um það, að þeir geti fundið gleðina—jafnvel áður en villan hverfur, því villan er hugarburður—og sú gleði hraðar batanum.

Í Bibliunni stendur: "Gleðignótt er fyrir augliti þínu, yndi í hægri hendi þinni að eilífu" (Sálmarnir 16:11). Guð, hið góða, er alstaðar nærverandi; þess vegna er ekki til sá staður, þar sem ekki sje að finna gnótt gleði, gæða, heilbrigði og birgða, því það er alt innifalið í eilífri nálægð Guðs. Hinn sanni maður hefir aldrei þekkt hið illa. Hvernig ætti hann líka að þekkja það, því hann lifir og hrærist og er í Guði, og Guð er Allt? Frú Eddy segir í *Miscellaneous Writings* (bls. 259): "Samkvæmt þessu eilífa samræmi Vísindanna er maðurinn ekki fallinn, honum er stjórnað eftir því sama hljóðfalli, sem Ritningin lýsir þannig: 'Morgunstjörnurnar sungu gleðisöng allar saman og allir guðssynir fögnuðu.'"

Rejoicing Speeds Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOTHING is more contagious than joy; no quality is more welcomed and appreciated. This lovable quality brings peace, assurance, and strength to the one who expresses it and encouragement to those around him. The Bible asserts, "The joy of the Lord is your strength" (Nehemiah 8:10).

Perhaps some think they have little cause for joy; indeed, many may think they have every reason to be sad instead of glad, but those who turn to God in their distress always find comfort. Those who are learning to understand John's statement (I John 4:16), "God is love," are finding that divine Love, understood and obeyed, destroys fear and brings the assurance of God's loving presence as Father-Mother. Christ Jesus, in speaking of his ministry of love, said (John 15:11), "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." The world is hungry for the love that heals, uplifts, and brings rejoicing. Kindness and love seem often to be withheld, but nothing pays greater dividends in joy to both giver and receiver than these qualities.

When one knows God to be Life and Love, his whole outlook and experience takes on a brighter hue. God, Spirit, fills all space. Therefore His love is all around us, enfolding us. Knowing this, we learn really to trust God. This abiding trust in the omnipotence and omnipresence of good brings a deep and underlying joy that no outward condition can disturb, a joy that is coincident with ever-present Love.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 548) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, declares, "Earth has little light or joy for mortals before Life is spiritually learned." Christian Scientists are learning to know God, not only as Life and Love, but as divine Principle, Truth, Mind. God is the only Mind; therefore how can there be a mind to think wickedly, to fear, to hate, to entertain sickly thoughts? God, the Mind of man, knows only good, and this understanding imparts health and joy.

* * *

A woman who had suffered much found great happiness in the study and application of Christian Science. Burdens dropped away as she looked at things from a different standpoint, accepting good as the only reality. Untoward circumstances tempted her to grieve, but as she persisted in lifting her thought to God and refused to accept sorrow and evil as real, because God did not send them, the shadows dissolved. Sometimes it took perseverance to see through the error in the light of Truth, but her striving resulted in spiritual growth, bringing the deepest and most lasting happiness she had ever known. This was enhanced when she realized that her own joy gladdened the lives of others.

God's will, His law for all, is perpetual good. Human griefs and trials are not sent by a loving heavenly Father. They arise from the belief in a power apart from God and that man is a mortal subject to this power and separated from God. This is not true, for man is immortal, inseparable from God, as His reflection.

* * *

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 265), "The pains of sense quickly inform us that the pleasures of sense are mortal and that joy is spiritual." Matter, with its pains and pleasures, is a false concept of the human mind. It was never created by God, Spirit; hence it has no reality. God expresses good alone and His spiritual idea, man, reflects Him. Hence man can know and experience only good, health, happiness. Many are learning the joy of overcoming difficulties through the growth in spiritual understanding gained in Christian Science. They are finding that they can rejoice even before the error disappears, because it is not true, and this rejoicing speeds the healing.

We read in the Bible (Psalms 16:11), "In thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore." God, good, is everywhere; therefore there is no place where the "fulness of joy," of good, of health, of supply, is not expressed, for it is included in God's ever-presence. The real man has never known evil. How could he, since he lives and moves and has his being in God, and God is All? Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 259), "In this eternal harmony of Science, man is not fallen: he is governed in the same rhythm that the Scripture describes, when 'the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Icelandic]

One Thing Sure

The changeless hills endure from day to day,
And I, who know their permanence, am wise
Enough to watch the sunset's certain way
Of glancing on them in complete surprise.

M. G.

We Find That Waiting Can Be Bleak in Patagonia

ON THE FOURTH DAY OUT, the weather moderated and the sun shone. We were due at our destination, but still far from it. In the afternoon land did come into sight as we rounded a cape and steamed into the somewhat turgid waters of the Golfo de San Jorge—the Gulf of Saint George—that large bite taken out of the eastern coastline of the tail of South America. . . .

When we awoke on Sunday, September twenty-eighth, the *Frers* was at anchor in the roadstead of Comodoro Rivadavia. Comodoro, a particularly small spot on a few of the most recent and most detailed maps. Comodoro, metropolis of Patagonia. Under the morning sun, steep cliffs rose to a level plateau. Strips of lower land along the shore were crowded in places with oil derricks, tanks and houses. Most of the buildings were of corrugated iron, and there were no trees or anything green. It was bleak.

"Bleak, *a.*," says the dictionary. "Exposed to wind and weather. Syn.: bare, barren, bitter, blank, cheerless, chill, cold, cutting, desolate, dreary, exposed, hostile, raw, stormy, unfriendly, unsheltered, waste, wild, windy."

The dictionary has taken the words right out of my mouth. Patagonia is all of that, and I may as well start repeating it now: Patagonia is bleak.

Other vessels must anchor in the open sea, far from land, but for its own tankers the government has built a long steel mole. As at most Patagonian ports, there is no harbor, only an open roadstead, and the tides are tremendous, the currents strong and tricky. After the usual long wait, the *Frers* was swung around and backed tenderly near to the mole, where it was tied, tail-on, in a ridiculous and humiliating posture, as if straining to escape to Africa, across the way. This permits the passage of oil lines, but is very little good for anything, such as passengers, that cannot be pumped through a pipe. Some day, perhaps, vessels will be able to discharge comfortably at a dock at Comodoro, as a concrete breakwater, wharf, and ship basin were started there some years ago. One day during our stay there we saw two workmen looking hopelessly at the embryo of this structure, perhaps wondering what to do next, but reason prevailed and they decided to put it off till mañana.

Doubts as to how we were to get to land were soon dissipated. Group by group, as our turns came, we were crowded into a little wooden box suspended by steel cables. This was lifted by a crane, whirling and swinging madly through the air and then dropped with a spine-racking thump into a dirty scow oozing tar at every seam. This lighter was nosed up to the end of the mole by a tug, and then we were again swung dizzily upward and dropped on a plank platform, still some distance from land. Here we waited some more—if you are not good at waiting, never go to South America. Finally we were hauled to the shore by a little gasoline car running on a very narrow-gauge track hung precariously over the water. Another scientist, who had spent years in Patagonia making a collection, lost the greater part of it when it was tipped off this mole and swept away by the tide. But in our landing all went well, and we were soon sitting on land, waiting as usual, for our baggage this time. — From "Attending Marvels—A Patagonian Journal," by GEORGE GAYLORD SIMPSON. (New York: Macmillan. 1934.)

The Gray Sky

The gray sky
thickens above the mountain.
The smoke blows
like warning banners, northward
instead of east.
The barometer
needle sinks; the geese have flown
south long ago.
Fires burn
furiously up their chimneys;
leaves fall slow;
they whisper conspiracy.
The cattle turn
in resignation toward the wild
plum and the willow thickets.
Birds confer
along the swinging wires;
tails toward wind they cling
in ruffled rows.
An old man
hurries his sheep across the sullen
hill.
Will he make it home, I wonder,
before it snows?

PEGGY POND CHURCH

Winnowers of the Public Reading

YOU PROBABLY have a turn for books, even, it may be, a real gift for understanding what a book should be and how to make it a book. In that case, what would you think of being a "publisher's reader"?

What is that? you may ask, because it is possible to be quite "booky," even very well informed about English literature, new and old, and yet never to have heard the name and office of a "publisher's reader," for they only apply to a limited band. . . .

He has been called a "literary taster," but that description is not very good, because it does not cover all that he has to do. True, his first question, when a manuscript is in his hands, will be, "Is this good work, and does it have anything to say to literature?" But that is a high-road which is not often present, and so he has to ask himself, "Is this interesting, and will it sell?" Probably he finds himself embarked on a middle course, which he expresses in the self-communing, "Yes, there's good stuff here, only the book must be recast, in large part re-written, and will the author be agreeable?"

One always likens a publishing house to a newspaper office, in that both have staffs whose business it is to winnow reading for the public, in one case news reading, in the other case book reading. Similar gifts are needed by those who do this work; intuition for what is human and appealing, critical knowledge, such as puts a thing, whether news or literature, in its right perspective. Neither calling, that of the newspaper man or that of the publishing man, is easy, for the supply of material is enormous, the amount of it that can go into print very small. . . .

It is really a question of two English publics, for that of a quarter of a century ago was educated, cultured, limited, while that of to-day is eager, omnivorous, unlimited. The old reader was negative, like the old journalist; that is, he took what he thought was best and sent the rest back with his thanks and compliments. The new reader is formative, that is, he will suggest books to authors as well as select from manuscripts come along by chance. The old fellow was solid and cautious, reliable, while the new fellow is sure of himself, willing to take a literary gamble within measure. The ultimate end will be the same in both cases, meaning that time and public opinion will decide when a book is a book, or only something made to look like one.—From "A London Book Window," by JAMES MILNE. (New York: Putnam. 1925.)

Religion Which Also Is Demonstrable Science

The disclosure through Christian Science that God, the source of all being, can be accurately known, and that His nature and presence are everywhere as demonstrable as a fact in mathematics, is bringing profound satisfaction and great practical help to increasing multitudes throughout the world.

Summing up the value of the disclosure, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has written, "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony."*

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*From Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, page 390.
**Prices in U. S. A. currency.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day's sales	1,427,780
1944 volume to date	234,872,678
1943 volume to date	261,501,255

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	56.1	Prev.day	55.8
Month ago	55.4	Year ago	48.2
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61½	61½	61½	
Abr & Stras3¾ae †	20	62	62	62	+ ¼
ACF-Brill Motor	26	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
Adams Exp .15e	53	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	2	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
Air Reduction 1a	10	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	29	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Alb&Susq7.55e †	20	177	177	177	+ ½
Alleghany Corp	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Alleghany pf	62	33⅞	32½	33	— ⅜
Alleg pr pf	3	59½	59	59	
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	10	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
Allen Indust 3⅛e	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	151½	151	151½	— ½
Allied Mills 3e	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	47	21½	20¾	21¼	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	10	38⅜	38	38⅜	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem 1	6	24	23⅞	24	+ ¼
Amal Leather	51	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
Amal Lea pf 7¾k	1	42	42	42	+1¾
Amerada Pet 3	8	100⅜	99	100⅜	+2⅜
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	1	27½	27½	27½	
Am Airlines 2e	11	79⅞	79	79	— ¼
Am Bank Note 1e	*5	22¼	21¾	22¼	+1⅛
Am Bank N pf3 †	*69	69	68¾	69	+ ½
Am Bosch 1e	6	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Am BrSh pf5¼ †	10	130½	130½	130½	
Am Cable & Rad	21	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Am Can 3	5	90	88⅜	89¾	+ ½
Am Can pf 7 †	40	182	181	182	
Am Car & F 2½e	27	39⅜	38¾	38¾	+ ⅜
Am C&F pf7	3	95	95	95	+ ¼
Am Chain & C 2	1	25½	25½	25½	
Am Chicle 4a	50	128½	127½	127½	
Am Colortype .85e	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
Am Crystal Sugar	15	18¾	18½	18½	
Am Distil	10	27½	27	27	— ½
Am Encaus Tiling	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am European ¼e	2	10	10	10	+ ¼
Am Export L 2	8	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ½
Am & For Pow	17	2⅜	2	2⅜	
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	2	94	94	94	
Am & FP 7 7k	3	99	98¾	98¾	+ ¾
Am & F P 2 pf	32	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
Am-Hawaii SS 3	4	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	15	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Am Home P 2.40a	3	71½	71	71	— ½
Am Ice	8	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Am Ice pf 3e	2	79½	78⅝	79⅝	+1½
Am Internat .20e	11	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Am Locomo 1.30e	102	25½	25	25¼	+ ¼
Am M&Fdv .80	45	21⅛	20½	20¾	— ¼
Am M & Met 1	2	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Am Metal 1	8	23⅞	23½	23½	— ½
Am NewsCo1.80 †	10	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	9	21½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	10	57½	65	56	—1⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	24	50¾	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅜
Am Rad&StS .40	79	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
Am R Mill .80	44	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½ †	620	76½	76	76½	+ ⅝
Am Safe Raz 1¼e	3	18½	18	18⅛	+ ¼
Am Seating	2	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 3e †	70	32⅜	32	32⅛	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2a	21	40¼	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R pf7†	90	160	160	160	
Am Snuff 2.40	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅝
Am Stl Fdrs 2	54	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Am Stores 1	6	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Am Stove 1.20	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	6	51⅛	50½	50½	—1
Am Sugar pf 7	1	131½	131½	131½	
Am Tel & Tel 9	31	166⅜	166¼	166¼	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	7	66½	65¾	65¾	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	16	67⅛	66⅜	67	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf 6	†420	144¾	144½	144½	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	63	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Am Viscose 2	31	46½	45½	46¼	+ ⅞
Am Wat Wks	61	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am W & W l pf 6	1	99	99	99	— ½
Am Woolen	10	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Am Wool pf 12k	7	94	94	94	+ ¼
Ani Zinc L & S	42	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	5	56	55	56	
Anaconda C 2½e	126	28	27¼	27⅞	+ ¼
Anac W & C 1	†260	36½	35¾	36½	+1
Anchor H-G .45e	5	25	25	25	+ ⅛
APW Prod	20	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	3	104⅝	104	104⅝	+ ⅝
Armour & Co pf	† 60	112	110½	110½	—2
Armour & Co	42	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Armstrong C 1⅓e	5	45	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
Artloom Corp .40	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Assd Dry Goods 1	13	18½	18¼	18¼	
Assd D Gds1p6 †	20	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	20	112	112	112	+ ½
Asso In pf 5	†50	107¼	106¾	106¾	— ½
Atch T & S F 6	39	74¾	73¾	73¾	— ¼
Atch T & S pf 5	5	101¾	101½	101½	— ¼
Atl Coast Line 3e	37	44½	43¾	43½	— ⅛
Atl G&Windies3e	2	33	33	33	
Atl Refining 1½e	2	29½	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ½e	26	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
AtlasPowd3¼e †	110	59⅝	59	59½	+ ½
Aust Nichols	2	11⅜	11	11	+ ⅛
AustN pfA5½k †	30	77½	76½	76½	+ ½
Auto Car Co	3	15½	15	15	— ⅜
Aviation Corp .20e	43	4¾	4¾	4¾	

B

Bald Loco ct1½e	117	24¾	24¼	24⅜	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	230	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	118	17⅞	17⅛	17½	+ ½
Bangor & Ar	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Ban & A pf73¾k †	50	(51½	(51½	(51½	
Barber Asph 1.40		55	27	26	26¾	+1¼
Barnsdall Oil .60a	18	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	16	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	4	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
Beech Aric 1e	24	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
Beech Creek 2	† 90	38	37	38	+1¾
Bell Airc 1e	15	13⅜	13	13	
Bendix Aviat 3	7	49¼	48	48	— ¾
Benef Ind Ln .90e	4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
Ben I L pr pf 2½	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¾
Best & Co 1.60a	2	40	40	40	
Best Foods 1e	35	17¾	17⅛	17¾	— ¼
Beth Steel 6	27	64⅜	63½	63⅝	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	47	47	47	
Blaw-Knox .70e	121	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
Bloom'dale .90e †	270	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
Boeing Airplane 2e	16	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
Bohn Al & Br 3	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¾
Bon Ami A 4 †	10	97½	97½	97½	+1½
Bono Strs 2		48	45¾	45½	45½	— ¾
Bond Strs pf 4½		1	116½	116½	116½	+ ⅜
Borden Co 1.70e	*	4	24½	23¾	24¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60		9	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅝
Boston & Maine		6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60		6	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br .90e		16	10⅜	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2		27	39	38½	38½	— ¼
Briggs & Strat		2	41⅝	41	41	+ ¼
Bklyn Un Gas 3½e		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
Brunswick-Balke 1		6	23	23	23	
Bucyrus-Erie .70e		32	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †		10	128½	128½	128½	+ ½
Budd Mfg		54	10⅞	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg5.5pf5 †		630	75½	75	75	— ½
Budd Wheel ¾e		15	10⅜	9¾	9¾	— ¼
BuffaloForge 1.80		4	21	21	21	
Bullard Co ¾e		5	20	19⅝	19⅞	
Bulova Watch 2		8	45	43⅞	44½	+2
BurlingMills2.10e		9	40	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60		15	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
Bush Term ¼e		105	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Bush T pf 6	†	20	83	83	83	Dec 4
BushTB pf 3½k †		330	69¾	68¼	69	+1½
Butler Bros .60		24	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	
Butler Br pf 1½		1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Dec 4
Butte C & Z 1½e	*	4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
Byers AM Co ⅓e		8	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
Byers AM pf 7 †		30	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅜
Byron Jackson 1¾e		6	23	22½	23	+ ½

C

Calif Pack 1½		3	27	26¾	26¾	
Callahan Z-Lead		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Calumet&Hec .60		16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy 1¾e		8	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale 1		14	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific 1e		43	10¾	10½	10⅝	
Cannon Mills 2		1	50	50	50	—1
Capital Adm A		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3 †		20	53	53	53	+3
Caro C & O 5 †		170	118¾	118½	118¾	+ ⅝
CarpenterStl 1¾e		1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
Carrier Corp		5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Carriers&Gen .20		5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co 1¾e		7	56¾	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅜
Caterpil Tractor 2		3	48½	48½	48½	+ ¾
Celanese Corp ½a		27	37	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †		40	128	128	127	— ½
Celanese 1stpf4¾		1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅛
Celotex Corp ½		13	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †		30	19	19	19	
Cent Aguirre 1⅛		14	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry		49	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
Cent R R N J		18	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Cent Violeta S 3e		8	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅜
CenturyRibM .40a		8	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Cerro de Pas 3		21	32⅜	32	32¼	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod		25	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Certain-teed pf	†16	120	129¼	129¼	— ¾
Chain Belt 1		3	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
Champ Pap & F 1		9	31	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅞
Ches & Ohio 3a		31	50	49¾	50	
Chi & E III		21	7⅛	7	7	
Chi & E III A 2e		9	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
Chi Grt West		42	6⅜	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf17⅞k		42	24½	24	24	
Chi Mail Or ¾e		2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Chi & N W 5e		50	25¼	24¾	24¾	
Chi & NWpf .20e		29	49⅛	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2		8	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Chi Pneu T cv pf3		2	49½	49½	49½	+ ¼
Chi Yellow Cab 1		3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
Chickasha Cot O 1		2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Childs Co		10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Chrysler Corp 3		45	91⅞	90	90⅝	+ ¾
City I&F 1.20		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
City Invest	†	3080	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
City Invest pf	†	500	66	95½	66	+ ½
City Stores ½		2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 3		3	47¼	47	47	+ ¼
Clev Graph Br 2		3	41⅜	41½	41½	— ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a		10	35⅝	35¼	35½	+ ½
Cluett Peabody 2		3	57	56⅜	57	+ ⅛
Colgate-Plm ⅓a		1	29⅛	29⅛	29¼	— ¼
Col Fuel & Iron 1		17	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Col & South	†	280	22½	21	21	— ½
Col&South 1pf	†	360	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Col & South2pf	†	40	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
Col B'cast A1.80e		4	33	32⅞	32⅞	
ColumG&El .20e		49	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6		12	95½	94½	95⅛	+1⅛
Colum Pict ⅓e		5	21¾	21½	21¾	— ¼
Coml Credit 2		10	39⅜	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr 2		21	45	44½	45	+ ⅛
Coml Solv ¾e		16	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
Commwlth Ed 1.40		40	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Com'wlth&South		98	1⅛	¾	1⅛	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 33¼k		16	94	93½	94	+ ½
Conde Nast 1e		7560	25¼	25	25¼	— ½
CongoleumNairn1a		7	25½	25	25	— ½
Consol Cigar 1½e		10	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾	†	110	100	100	100	+ ½
Cons Copper .10e		4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60		84	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
Cons Edis pf 5		1	107½	107½	107½	
Cons Film Ind		17	6	5½	5½	— ½
Con Film pf 1k	*	11	29½	29	29	—
Cons Laund .85e		1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a		14	31⅜	31¼	31¼	
Cons RR Cuba pf		71	21⅜	20¼	21	— ½
Cons Vultee 2		40	17¼	15¾	16⅞	
Cons Vul pf 1¾		10	24⅞	24½	24½	— ½
Consol'n Coal		6	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
ConsumP pf4½ †		60	110¾	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅛
Container Cp 1½e		3	29	29	29	
Cont Bak ½e		11	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Cont Bak pf 8		1	109¼	109¼	109¼	+1
Cont Can 1		17	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib ½e		16	21	10⅜	11	+ ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a		7	47½	47¼	47½	
Cont Motors .60		65	8¾	8	8	
Cont Oil Del 1.20		23	28⅜	28	28⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Steel ¾e		1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Copper Bess 1½e		6	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Copper Bess pf3 †		20	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
Copperweld Stl .80		11	12½	13¼	12¾	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40		1	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60		25	60¾	59¾	59¾	— ¾
Cornell-D E .80	*	3	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .15e		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Coty Interna	†	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Crane Co 1a		44	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ¾
Crane Co pf 5	†	220	108⅞	108	108	— ⅝
Cream of Wh 1½		3	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Crosley Corp 1		5	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
Crown Cork pf 2¼		1	49	49	49	
Crown Zeller 1		6	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
Crown Cork & S 1		2	27⅝	27½	27½	
Crucible Steel 3e		9	24¼	24	24	
Crucible Stl pf 5		1	86	86	86	
Cuba R R pf	†	580	29	27¾	28¾	— ⅞
Cuban-A Sug 1e		17	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ¼
Cuneo Press 1½		1	29	29	29	— ¼
Cudahy Pack .30e		15	28	27½	27½	
Curtis Publishing		36	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
Curtis Pub pf5g	†	20	126½	126	126½	+1½
Curtis Pub pf3a		11	57¼	56½	57	+1¼
Curtiss-Wright ¾e		17	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 2		15	18½	18¼	18⅜	
Cutler Ham 1¾e		4	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅝

D

DavisonChem 1¼e		5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Dayt P&Lpf4½	†	10	109½	109½	109½	
Deere & Co 2e		8	40½	40	40	+ ¼
Deere & Co pf1.40		1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson		82	33⅞	32¾	33¾	+ ⅞
Del Lack & West		43	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20		7	21⅝	20½	20½	
Devoe&RayA 1a	†	180	38¾	38	38¼	+ ½
Diam Match ⅓a		2	32	32	32	+ ⅛
DiamMatch pf1½		3	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
Diam T Motor 1a		8	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅜
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22		6	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Dixie Cup ½e		6	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
Dixie C A 2½	†	120	48	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Doehler Die 1¾e		10	44¼	43¼	44¼	+1¼
Dome Mines 1.20h		24	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
Douglas Airc 5e		7	67½	67¼	67¼	+ ¾
Dow Chem 3		8	120	119	120	+1⅜
Dow Chem pf 4		1	112	112	112	
Dresser Indust 2e		29	53	51½	52¼	—1
Dunhill Int		39	14¼	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
Dunlan Corp .40e		5	19½	18¾	19½	+ ¾
duPont deN 5¼e		13	155	154½	154½	— ¼
du Pont pf 4½		1	126⅛	126⅜	126⅛	
Duq Lt 1pf 5	†	140	114¾	114½	114½	— ¼

E

Eagle Pich Ld .60		25	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L		7	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	
East S Stl .20e		23	25⅜	23½	24½	+1
Eastman Kodak 5		1	170	170	170	+1½
Eaton Mfg 3		3	50¼	50⅛	50¼	
Edis Bros St .80a		1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
El Auto-Lite 2		5	44⅞	44½	44½	— ⅜
Elec Boat 1½e		25	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
El&Mus Ind .08e		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt		45	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf		3	97½	97	97	+ ½
El Pow&Lt $7 pf		10	104⅞	104	104	
El Paso N G 2.40		1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
El Storage Bat 2		1	45	45	45	
EmersonElMfg.55e		4	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Endicott-John 3		1	68½	68½	68½	+ ¼
Endic-John pf 4	†	60	107½	107½	107½	
Eng Pub Service		30	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
Eng PS 55 pf5	†	50	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
EPSS5½pf5½	†	10	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	
Eng PS $6 pf6	†	50	105½	104¾	105½	+2
Equit Off Bldg		40	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
Erie R R 1		32	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
Erie R R ct 1		154	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
Erie R R pf A 5		2	63½	63¼	63¼	— ¼
EurekaVCleaner½		6	12⅛	12	12	
Evans Products ½		8	16¾	16	16	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60		10	46¾	46½	46¼	+ ½
Exchange Buf .45e		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛

F

Fairbanks Morse1a		2	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2		25	25¼	24⅜	24½	— ⅝
Farns Tel & Rad		40	13½	13¼	13¼	
Fed Lt & Trac 1		10	17	17	17	+ ⅜
FedMng&Sm 3½e		1	24	24	24	
Fed Mogul 1¼e		7	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40		15	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½		10	31¾	31	31	— ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼ †		80	104½	104	104	— ½
Ferro Enam ¾e		4	25¼	25	25	+ ½
Fid P Ins 1.60a		3	51¾	51½	51¾	+ ¼
FirestoneT&R 2e		2	54¾	54	54¼	— ¼
First Nat Strs2½		2	43	43	43	
Flintkote .90e		19	23	22⅞	22⅞	
Florsheim Shoe 2		2	39½	39½	39½	
Follansbee Stl		3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl pf †		30	47	47	47	—1
Food Fair Strs 1		2	15¾	15½	15½	+ ½
Food Mach 1.40		2	62	62	62	
Foster Wheel 1a		28	28	27¼	27¼	— ⅝
FostWhépf 1½ †		140	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
FranciscoSugar½e		10	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Freeport Sulph 2		3	12	11⅞	12	
Fruehauf T 1.60		2	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	
FruehaufTpf4½ †		80	114¾	114	114¾	+ ¾

G

Gabriel ¼e		1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Gair Robert .30e		95	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20		7	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Garnewell Co 3	†	130	50¾	50	50⅛	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40		26	7	6⅞	7	
Gaylord Cont ⅓a		2	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g		22	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
Gen Am Tr 2½e		4	52	51⅝	52	
Gen Baking .60		6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Gen Bronze .80e		9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Gen Cable		12	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Gen Cable A		21	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ¼
Gen Cable pf7k	†	190	118	117	117	
Gen Cigar 1a		2	27½	27½	27½	
Gen Elec 1.40		60	36⅜	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60		22	42	41⅜	41½	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½	†	110	110¼	109¼	1	9¼	— ⅛
Gen G & El A		35	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 4		2	117	116¾	117	+1½
Gen Motors 3		77	64¼	63	63¾	+1¼
Gen Motors pf 5		4	129¼	128¾	128½	+ ½
Gen Out Adv ½e		8	10⅝	10½	10½	
Gen Prec Eq 1	*	2	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .30e		2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Gen Pub Service		4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Gen Ry Sig 1¼e		2	26¼	26	26	— ¼
Gen Real&Ut(new)		92	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Gen Refract 1.10e		6	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
Gen Shoe 1		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Gen S Cst pf 6k	†	310

New Health Insurance Plan Opposed by Medical Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—A new nation-wide health insurance program was brought to public attention here today under the auspices of the Committee on Research and Medical Economics. The plan was developed by a group of 29 leading doctors, economists, government officials, and representatives of organized labor.

The program consists fundamentally of compulsory health insurance with unique variations designed to make some use of voluntary insurance plans. The chief support of the proposed nation-wide system of medical care should be contributory insurance required by law, the announcement said. The amounts of payments from employees, employers, and self-employed persons would be related to the earnings of the contributors, combined with support from general taxation.

Recommendations Made

Dr. Michael M. Davis of New York served as chairman of the conference, which worked out its recommendations at meetings last year and this.

"These men and women, forming the Health Program Conference," the announcement said, "have departed significantly from previous health proposals in making the union of both medical and financial aims their chief consideration.

Worth Paying For

"They have evolved a plan that would not only make it much easier to pay the costs of medical care but would also keep the quality of care high, so that it would be worth paying for. They urge the medical profession and the public to join forces in putting plans into action on a nation-wide scale."

The conference plan differs from the health insurance provisions of the Wagner - Murray - Dingell Health Insurance bill, now pending before Congress, in that it provides for decentralized administration, local responsibility, the recognition of voluntary hospitals and voluntary health insurance plans, and for determination of policy by groups in which both the public and the medical profession would be represented, Dr. Davis said.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Dec. 5—Proposal for a national system of compulsory health insurance made by the Health Program Conference in New York drew comment here today from Dr. Roger I. Lee, President-elect of the American Medical Association, that compulsory government insurance would not bring as good health to the people of the United States as voluntary methods.

Dr. Lee is one of the comparatively few American physicians who have studied compulsory health insurance in operation abroad. He served as an Army medical officer in France during World War I, and later was honored by being made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

"The experience with government health insurance in other countries does not confirm the sponsorship of the plan announced in the press today by a small group of physicians and others," Dr. Lee said.

Leads to Deterioration

"Results with the system abroad over many years indicate on the contrary that the compulsory form of health insurance leads to the deterioration of medical standards and to a neglect of public health.

"In these other countries improvement in medical standards and public health was promised but has not materialized.

"It is generally believed that most people in the United States as well as most doctors who have to administer any plan, prefer protection by voluntary methods rather than by compulsory insurance.

"It is also widely believed that under a system of voluntary insurance the standards of medical practice will continue to be raised and the public health will continue to be developed.

High Standard Is Aim

"After all, what the public is interested in is high standards of medical practice and medical service at a reasonable cost, and both these can best be obtained without government compulsion.

"Voluntary medicine in America has helped to bring the standards of health of the public to the highest point in any major country, and the growth of voluntary insurance will enable us to cover those sections of the population for whose care it is sought to impose compulsory insurance on all the people."

Employees Kept on Fire Call Held Entitled to Pay for Time

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP) — The Supreme Court decided today that the time employees are required to remain on an employer's premises, so as to be on call to fight fires, constitutes employment for which they must be paid under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson delivered the Court's unanimous opinions in two cases involving the question.

An Armour & Company soap factory in Chicago and a Swift & Company meat-packing plant in Fort Worth, Texas, were parties in the two cases. In each instance, a number of employees sued for overtime compensation, based on requirements that they perform fire duty several nights a week in addition to their regular daytime work.

In the Armour case, lower courts ruled that fire duty is an occupation necessary to production of goods for interstate commerce and that employees were entitled to pay for all time they are "on call" except time spent in sleeping and eating meals. Armour appealed these findings.

Contrary Verdict

In the Swift case, the lower courts held that time spent in the fire hall by the employees was not "hours worked" within the meaning of the Act. The employees in this case are paid 64 cents for each alarm answered. They appealed to the Supreme Court.

In the Armour case, Mr. Justice Jackson wrote in a controlling opinion that, "we think the Labor Standards Act does not exclude as working time periods contracted for and spent on duty in the circumstances disclosed here, merely because the nature of the duty left time hanging heavy on the employees' hands and because the employer and employee cooperated in trying to make the confinement and idleness incident to it more tolerable."

Also, the Court called on the Connecticut courts to interpret the application of the State's Corporation Business Tax Act.

Until it receives that interpretation, the Court said, it cannot act on an appeal by Spector Motor Service, Inc., a freight hauler between the Midwest and the Eastern Seaboard.

Spector, a Missouri corporation with executive offices in Chicago, protested taxes claimed by Connecticut for 1936 through 1940 totaling $7,795. The act places a 2 per cent tax on net income received from business transacted in the State.

Finding Reversed

The Connecticut Federal District Court held the act did not apply to Spector, but the Second Federal Circuit Court reversed this finding and Spector appealed to the high tribunal. The firm argued the law was phrased to exclude from its scope foreign corporations which are engaged exclusively in interstate commerce.

The Supreme Court vacated the judgment of the Circuit Court and in an unanimous opinion by Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter it ruled that it cannot decide the issue until the high tribunal learns what Connecticut seeks to tax in regard to interstate or intrastate commerce.

Among other actions, the Court:

Reversed by a 5-4 vote the conviction of Justav H. Kann of Pittsburgh, former President of the Triumph Explosives, Inc., of Elkton, Md., on a charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud stockholders of the company. The majority opinion by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts held that the alleged use of the mails was "merely incidental and collateral to the scheme and not a part of it."

School Custodians' Strike In New York Called 'Flop'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Only one building lacked heat for a brief time yesterday in the strike of school custodial workers here which, although it was continuing today, was generally considered a failure, with vastly differing figures offered on the number of workers who left their jobs.

The walkout, which began Dec. 2, did not interrupt instruction in any of the City's schools, and there were no disorders. The stand-by force of 250 Sanitation Department engineers and firemen rallied by Mayor La Guardia following his declaration of "an emergency" on Sunday was not summoned to the schools. The conflict today appeared to be largely on the plane of invective.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor, who opposed the strike called by a rival, an affiliate of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers, said their replacements had "licked" the walkout and that the strike had turned into "a flop."

A police check estimated that 199 others, cleaners, matrons, and firemen out of a total personnel of 3,000 in 69 of the 785 schools had responded to the strike call. These figures were challenged by Leon Zwicker, strike leader, who held that 1,422 workers in 304 schools were out. He added that the deman for civil service status for the custodial workers would continue.

Mayor La Guardia, meanwhile, came in for sharp criticism in some quarters for permitting the custodial system to continue as a "sore spot" for 10 years despite almost continued pressure for that many years from many sources to change the system.

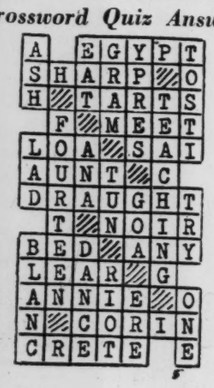
They called attention to the fact that the employees had won a suit for civil service status in Supreme Court last summer and that a resolution adopted last month by the City Council urged the Board of Education to adjust the controversy and grant the workers that status. According to union officials, the workers earn from $18 to $25 a week for a 48-hour week.

Calumet & Hecla Dividend

By the Associated Press

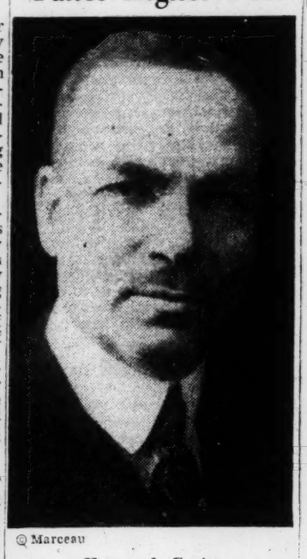
The board of directors of the Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company declared a dividend of 20 cents a share payable Dec. 16 to stockholders of record Dec. 9. The declaration raised to 80 cents a share the dividends paid on C and H stock this year, compared with 85 cents per share last year.

Crossword Quiz Answers



News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Takes Higher Post



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Horace A. Carter

Formerly vice-president and treasurer of the William Carter Company, Needham Heights, Mass., who has been named executive vice-president, Mr. Carter will continue to serve as treasurer. Lyndall F. Carter was named vice-president, and William L. Carter, assistant vice-president.

Understanding Urged of U. S. Basic Economy

The survival of the private enterprise system and democratic form of government in this country is dependent upon an understanding of the forces at work shaping its destiny and an overall constructive approach to the nation's basic problems, the First National Bank of Boston, declares in its current New England Letter.

"Among the most serious threats to the country's welfare," the bank asserts, "is the domination of national affairs by pressure groups." Although recognizing individual merits among the programs, the report continues, "the aggregate result of pressure group action is most detrimental to our national well-being.

"It not only divides the nation into classes and cults but prevents the necessary adjustments being made, with the consequence that there is created a distorted and weakened economy that throttles initiative, places a damper on enterprise and risk taking, and hence thwarts the development of a dynamic and expansive economy. In many respects the same forces are at work in this country—although not so far advanced—as wrought such tragedy and disruption in France prior to the war."

Other forces cited by the bank include the concentration of the population in cities with its heavy dependency upon the factory system and related lines, the aging trend in the population which will have a profound effect upon the country's economic system and thinking and among other things, "will accelerate the demand for social security," and the dominance of the feminine influence.

The growth of feminine influence over a quarter of a century has been responsible, the review asserts, "for bringing about an air of refinement and culture and the development of the art of living, but with it has been a tendency to shy away from reality and to seek the sheltering arms of the government. In order to deal with the hard problems that will confront us after the war it will be necessary to thoughen our national fiber and to become more realistic."

The bank cites the superficial manner in which the people as a nation dealt with economic issues prior to the war, instead of reading serious books and articles that would provide a background for understanding the fundamentals. As a consequence of this lack of understanding, "a large proportion of the people have accepted fantastic plans without questioning their underlying soundness," the bank states.

"The monetary burdens that confront us," concludes the letter, "are of such magnitude that selfish interests must be submerged so that we may work together on a national level and place emphasis on increased productivity, around which all can rally in effective co-operation."

B. & O. Would Refund $500,000,000 Issues

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for authority to refund approximately $500,000,000 of outstanding securities.

The company said it is "unable to meet its debts matured and about to mature," but that this condition "is expected to be temporary only" and that therefore reorganization of the carrier is not necessary.

The plan, announced previously by the company, has received written assurances of acceptance from creditors holding at least 25 per cent of the amount of claims affected, the company said.

Portugal's Exports Well Above Imports

LISBON (Reuter) — Portugal last year had a favorable trade balance of £6,935,000 sterling, according to official statistics.

Her exports valued £40,349,000. Chief customers were Britain who bought £12,866,000 sterling; Germany, £8,545,000, and the United States, £3,877,000.

The United States, unlike any other belligerent countries, sold more to Portugal than she bought from her—£4,642,000 sterling.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	9⅞	11
Piper Aircraft	3⅞	4⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	9⅜	10⅝

How U. S. May Assist Britain Out of Economic Predicament

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Last of four articles on British-American postwar trade relations.

NEW YORK—Previous articles outlined the drastic need of Great Britain to export in the postwar period in order to import, and pointed out how the new Lend-Lease agreement just signed between the United States and Great Britain indirectly helps Britain in this respect by removing a considerable amount of American exports to Britain, beginning Jan. 1, 1945, from under the clause in the master Lend-Lease agreement by which Britain promises not to re-export American Lend-Lease materials. The unstated implication is that U. S. goods thus taken out of Lend-Lease and put on a "direct-purchase" basis will nevertheless continue to be financed by the United States.

The new agreement, however, goes further than this in indirectly helping Great Britain out of its severe economic predicament.

Aid British Living Standards

Thus, for example, of the $5,500,000,000 of Lend-Lease aid envisaged for the 12 months after Germany falls, a little over half will be in "non-munitions" items. Of course the primary purpose of lend-lease, the "defense of the United States," does not preclude non-munitions items, but a good deal of liberal stretching is possible in this category. Thus, for instance, this category is to include food to improve the British diet (the British for years have not seen oranges, eggs in the shell, or other foods "essential" in America) and some $50,000,000 or more of prefabricated houses for bombed-out British workers.

The foregoing would presumably be based on the argument expressed by Mr. Churchill on Thursday that "provision of emergency shelters for bombed-out war workers is an essential part of fully effective contribution to final victory." Or as Messrs. Crowley, Stettinius, and Morgenthau put it, "After the defeat of Germany it is necessary that their (British) inadequate diet be improved, temporary emergency housing be provided and such other measures adopted as may relieve in some degree their present extremely difficult circumstances."

Furthermore, such help will enable the British to reconvert some of their war industry to civilian production during the Japanese phase of the war. As the Washington statement put it, "It is likely, however, that the United Kingdom and the United States will be able to reconvert part of their resources on an equitable basis to meet essential civilian needs in the period between the defeat of Germany and the defeat of Japan. As a result of such a partial and equitable reconversion, there will be some improvement in the conditions of life of the British people."

Thus the laudable and necessary purpose of helping put Britain back on its feet is got within the lend-lease law even though the American officials continued to say that "lend-lease and reverse lend-lease are concerned solely with war supply."

Exports in Exchange for Bases

Nevertheless, it is likely that the question of further loans, not lend-lease, to Britain, or of outright cash "grants-in-aid" will have to be revived (they were reported as discussed in the recent negotiations but are not mentioned in the publicity).

And since the British are unlikely to be keen about loans (they owe too much already), the question of a trade or quid-pro-quo is likely to come up. Most plausible and likely such proposal is that the United States pay three or four billion in cash (which means in exports to Britain) in exchange for bases at such points as the Caribbeans, Guadalcanal, Tarawa, the Gilbert Islands, Newfoundland, etc. Outright British sale of such islands is less likely. Mr. Churchill says he does not intend to "liquidate the British Empire." British subjects in these spots would probably much rather remain British. Most of these areas are economic liabilities. And all that the United States needs is bases. They might be bought for surplus United States cotton and wheat.

The British, however, are not idle, but are girding for the postwar competition in many ways.

For one thing, they appear in the mood to rationalize and remodel some of their export industries, if they can get the means to do it. Home Secretary Morrison told a Labor Party meeting at Leeds over the week end that the factories and plants of Great Britain need a drastic overhaul if they are to compete in the postwar world markets.

So far as food requirements go, Britain has already done this, and with 125,000 tractors for only 16,000,000 acres is now said to have the most highly mechanized agriculture in the world today.

British Friendly to Cartels

Furthermore, the British have already started their postwar "Buy British" export drive. Secretary Johnstone of the Department of Overseas Trade said in October that 140 exporting industries have been organized for the quickest possible postwar trade drive.

Also there are signs that the British may in the postwar ration their own domestic consumption in order to make the largest possible volume of goods available for export. Thus the chairman of the Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd., recently proposed that export orders be filled even at the expense of domestic British customers.

However, there are signs that the British in their dire emergency may also favor policies and plans inimical to the hopes of many United States planners for postwar trade.

Thus, for example, the British are showing a pronounced friendliness to the cartel principle. This appeared in their proposal at Chicago for an international aviation transport authority. It appeared between the lines of their proposals at the Rye business conference. It appears in a poll of some 169 British concerns taken in November, in which a majority favoring postwar arrangements with the United States regarding market spheres of influence.

On tariffs, also, British necessities may interfere with the American hopes of postwar global tariff reduction. The British may want to limit imports into Great Britain, by either tariffs or quotas, of all but essential goods, and they may try to wall out United States exporters from empire markets as far as possible.

Keen competition is to be expected, but valid reasons exist why it would be worth while for the United States to give the British a "leg-up" in their postwar economic problem, entirely apart from reasons of traditional friendship and of military strategy.

Concluded.)

$25,000,000 V Loan To Fairchild Engine

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—J. Carlton Ward, Jr., President of Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation, announced today that it has concluded arrangements for a Regulation V revolving credit for $25,000,000 with four commercial banks in New York City for the purpose of meeting current needs and those caused by termination of military contracts.

Webb Wilson, director and treasurer of the corporation, stated that loans under the credit would be guaranteed to the extent of 90 per cent by the Army and would bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. He also said that a commitment fee of ¼ of 1 per cent would be charged on the unused amount of the loan.

The banks, Mr. Wilson said, which have participated in previous loans to Fairchild are Bankers Trust Company, the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Bank of the Manhattan Company and Grace National Bank of New York.

Sun Oil's Big New Plant in Operation

PHILADELPHIA — Sun Oil Company has completed its $29,500,000 new construction-for-war program with the successful operation of a two-unit Thermofor Catalytic Cracking plant, producing high-octane aviation gasoline at its Marcus Hook (Pa.) Refinery, J. Howard Pew, President, announced.

The new TCC units have a combined daily charging capacity of 20,000 barrels—840,000 gallons — and are integrated with other units at the refinery to increase still further Sun Oil's large production of 100 octane-plus gasoline for aviation combat use.

Mr. Pew said the new units, like other facilities Sun Oil has built to maximize production of war products, were financed entirely by the company. The cost was approximately $4,000,000, exclusive of existing utilities and facilities, which, if they had to build, would have cost $1,300,000.

Virginia Electric's Transit Lines Sold

RICHMOND, Va., (AP) — J. G. Holtzclaw, president of the Virginia Electric & Power Co., said that its streetcar and bus systems of Richmond and Norfolk, Va., have been sold to A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., Chicago investment bankers, in combination with the Equitable Securities Corp., of Nashville, on a bid of $3,228,100.

Other bidders were Sam Jessup, of Charlottesville, who bid $3,150,000, and Greyhound Corp., which bid $2,107,000. The Allyn Co. operates transportation systems in seven other cities.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
December Wheat					
Chicago	1.67⅝	1.68⅞	1.67⅝	1.67	
Minneapolis	1.59⅜	1.58⅞	1.58⅞	1.59	
Kansas City	1.57⅜	4.57	1.57⅜	1.56¾	
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.62¾	1.63⅛	1.62¾	1.63¼	
Minneapolis	1.57⅝	1.57⅞	1.57⅜	1.57¼	
Kansas City	1.56⅝	1.55½	1.56	1.55½	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.53¾	1.54¾	1.53⅞	1.53¾	
Minneapolis	1.54	1.53½	1.53¾	1.52⅞	
KKansas City	1.48½	1.47½	1.48¾	1.47¼	
December Oats					
Chicago	70½	.69¾	.70	.69⅝	
Minneapolis	.65⅛	.64⅝	.64⅞	.63¾	
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.10¾	1.12⅜	1.10⅜	1.12	1.10⅜
May	1.09⅞	1.11⅝	1.09⅞	1.11⅛	1.09⅞
July	1.08½	1.10¼	1.08½	1.09¾	1.08¾
Sept	1.07⅝	1.09⅛	1.07⅝	1.08⅝	1.07⅝
Barley, Chicago					
Dec	1.13½	1.13⅝	1.13½	1.13¾	1.12½
May	1.02⅜	1.03⅝	1.13½	1.13¾	1.12½
July	....	....	....	1.00	.98¼

Wool

Grease

December	....	....	....	93.0n	92.5
March	....	....	....	91.6b	90.7
May	....	....	....	89.5b	89.2
July	88.6	88.6	88.5	88.5t	88.2
Tops					
December	....	....	....	134.0b	134.0
March	131.4	132.0	131.3	132.0b	131.1
May	127.5	128.0	127.5	128.0t	127.1
July	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0t	123.5
October	....	....	....	121.5b	120.8

b-Bid. n-Nominal. t-Traded.

Cotton

December	21.56	21.67	21.55	21.67	21.62
March	21.71	21.80	21.70	21.79	21.75
May	21.69	21.78	21.68	21.78	21.72
July	21.50	21.58	21.50	21.58	21.55
October	20.78	20.82	20.78	20.82	20.81

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

January	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
Eggs					
December	36.75	37.40	36.75	37.25	37.65
January	33.50	33.85	33.50	33.80	33.30
October	35.10	35.10	35.10	35.10	35.30

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	35¼	37¼
American Manufacturing	53½	58¼
American Manufac 8 pf	99½	...
American Optical Co	32½	34½
American Wringer Co	11⅛	12⅞
†Amoskeag Company	11⅞	12⅞
†Amoskeag Company pf	84	...
Appleton Company	35¼	38¼
Applied Arts Corp	4⅛	4⅝
Arlington Mills	54½	57⅝
Art Metal Construction	28⅝	30⅞
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	31¼	33¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109	...
Bendix Home Appliance	8½	9¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	21¼	22⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	85¾	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101	...
Boston Wharf Company	24⅜	26⅜
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¾	39¼
Brown Co	2.05	2.35
Brown Co pf	35¾	38⅛
Brown Durrell	6¼	7
Campbell A S Co Inc	12⅛	14½
Chapman Valve Manufac	24⅜	27½
Collyer Lnsulated Wire Co	18⅜	20
Colonial Stores	22¾	24½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	45½	48¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	29¼	31¾
DomesticFinance Corp pf	26	28½
Draper Corporation	78¾	81⅝
Durez Plastic Chemical	27¾	29¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅜	17⅛
Eastern Corporation	10½	11½
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅞	22¾
Exolon Co	9¾	11⅛
Family Finance	13¼	14½
Family Finance pf A	26¼	28½
Food Fair Stores Inc	48½	51½
Fruit of the Loom	26⅜	29½
Grinnell Corp	16⅞	18⅜
General Machinery	30	31⅞
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11⅜	13¾
Goodall Sanford	24½	27
Gorton & Knight Co	12⅛	13⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	95	...
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30½	33½
Great Northern Paper Co	36¼	38¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	75½	...
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	23½	...
Harrington & Richardson	1½	2
Hasbellte Mfg Co	7½	8⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co	41⅜	44¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	21⅞	23⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18⅜	20⅝
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	25½	28
Hooker Electro Chem	30½	32⅜
International Detrola	15½	16⅞
Kendall Company	11⅛	12⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅞	23⅝
Koppers Co Inc	30½	31⅞
Landers Frary & Clark	39¼	41¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	25	27¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7¾	8½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	125	128
Marathon Paper Mills	30⅜	32¾
Martin-Rockwell Corp	62⅜	67
Merck & Co	32½	36½
Merrimack Manufacturing	58¼	59½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	73¼	...
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10½	11½
Mosaic Co Class B	5¼	6
Nashawena Mills	20⅝	21⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	80	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36⅜	39¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	87¼	91¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30½	32⅞
National Shirt Shops	17⅜	18⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	70¾	75¼
New England Lime	5¾	6⅞
Nonquitt Mills	32	35
Nicholson File Company	38	40½
Ohio Finance	10⅜	11½
Oneida Limited	21⅜	23¾
Parker Appliance	16	17⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	123	128
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor 4W	71	...
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	92	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Richardson & Co.	45¼	48
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	36¼	38¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	36½	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	67¾	...
Submarine Signal Co	29¼	41¾
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Time Incorporated	65	68
Triumph Explosive Inc	4⅛	5
United Elastic Corp	18⅝	20¼
US Envelope Company	83	84½
US Envelope Co Pf	132	137
Waltham Watch Co	27	30
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	106	109¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	32¼	34½
Warner & Swasey Co	10⅜	11⅝
Warren Bros Class B	40¼	43¼
Warren Bros Class C	18⅝	20⅛
West Point Manufacturing	47½	50½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	13½	14⅝

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131½	139½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	31½	33¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	38⅛	39⅞
Agricultural (3a)	75½	70
American Alliance (1a)	21⅜	23⅞
American Casualty (.60)	11	12
American Equitable (1)	15⅞	17⅜
American Insurance Nwk (2a)	14⅜	15⅝
American Re-Insurance (2)	54⅝	57⅞
American Reserve	17½	19
American Surety (2½)	59½	62
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7⅛
Bankers & Shippers (4)	75½	80½
Boston (16a)	610	635
Camden Fire (1)	20⅜	21⅞
City of New York (1a)	18⅛	20⅛
Connecticut General Life (1a)	54¼	56¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	43¼	47⅜
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Asso Philadel (2a)	64½	68⅝
Firemen (SF) (2)	87¾	91½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅝	12⅞
Franklin Fire (1)	21¼	23¼
General Reinsurance (2)	50½	53½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1e)	17⅝	19¾
Glens Falls (1.80)	43	45½
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅝	8¾
Great American Insurance (1.20)	28⅞	30¼
Hanover (1.20)	25⅞	27⅝
Hartford Fire (2a)	98¾	103¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	40¾	43¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	26¼	28
Homestead (½)	14	16
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	89¾	92¼
Jersey Insurance N York (1.80)	35½	38½
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8¾
Maryland Casualty	7¾	8⅞
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	73	76½
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.40)	4¾	5⅞
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	46¾	49⅝
National Fire (2)	56¼	59¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7⅝
National Union (3a)	168	178
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	27¼	29⅛
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43¼	46⅜
New York Fire (.80)	11⅜	12⅞
North River (1)	21⅜	22⅞
Northeast Insurance	7¾	8½
Northern (2a)	81½	86
Pacific Fire (5)	93	100
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50⅝
Peerless Casualty Co (1.20)	13¼	14⅜
Phoenix (2a)	83¾	87¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	11⅝	13¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	32⅝	35⅜
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.925a)	4¾	6⅝
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.20)	27⅛	29½
Revere (P) Insur (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60)	69	72
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¾	47¾
Security (1.40)	31⅞	33⅞
Springfield (4½a)	119½	125
Standard Accident (2.25a)	25	27½
Travelers (16)	521	536
U S Fid & Guarantee (2a)	36⅝	38⅝
United States Fire (2)	47	49¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	72½	77⅛
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅝	34½

a—Also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.97	4.25
Amerex Holding	27.375	29.25
American Business Shares	3.62	...
Axe Houghton Fund	15.14	16.28
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.93	106.18
Boston Fund	18.43	19.82
Broad Street Investing	30.71	33.20
Bullock Fund	16.20	17.76
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	29.85	32.10
Chemical Fund	9.78	10.59
Christiana Securities Co	3580.00	36.80.00
Commodity Corp	9.42	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	45.75	48.75
Dividend Shares	1.30	1.44
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	23.02	24.73
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	14.09	15.13
Equity Corp $3 pf	40.25	42.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	20.61	22.18
Fund Investors Inc	23.89	26.18
General Capital	35.31	37.97
General Investors Trust	5.71	6.15
Group Securities Inc.		
Automobile Shares	6.19	6.81
Low Priced Shares	6.21	6.83
Railroad Shares	4.01	4.42
Railroad Equip Shares	4.56	5.02
Steel Shares	4.45	4.90
Incorporated Investors Tr	23.62	25.40
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.96	1.07
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.17
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 .... 29.00 S-1 .... 27.32		
B-2 .... 30.36 S-2 .... 14.42		
B-3 .... 21.52 S-3 .... 12.11		
B-4 .... 11.28 S-4 .... 5.54		
K-1 .... 30.35 K-2 .... 23.45		
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	99.20	...
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	42.00	...
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.42	10.36
Maryland Fund	5.80	6.20
Mass Invest Tr	22.81	24.53
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.58	12.24
Mutual Invest	11.47	12.53
Nation Wide Voting	1.36	1.50
New England Fund	13.40	14.44
New York Stocks		
Automobile	7.03	7.74
Railroad	6.08	6.70
Railroad Equip	7.84	8.62
Steel	6.21	6.84
Old Colony Tr Assoc	23.25	225.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.54	.59
Putnam Fund	14.87	15.77
Quarterly Income Shares	8.875	8.525

Railway & Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	111.00	...
Repub Investment Fund	3.47	3.81
Scudder Stevens & Clark	95.17	97.09
State Street Invest	43.75	48.75
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.78	.88
Union pf Stock Fund	20.68	22.61
Union com Stock Fund B	7.75	8.03
Fixed and Unit Type		
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	3.87	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	5.08	...
Diversified Tr C	5.90	...
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	5.85	6.45
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.04	5.81
Nation Wide Sec	3.37	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	97.376	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1950	3.21	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1948	3.01	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1946	2.67	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.78	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.91	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow A	17.25	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow B	1.35	...
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.375	2.75
First Boston Corp	37.75	39.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales price as of

Sports News

Adams Praises Durnan of Canadiens

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Bill Durnan of the visiting Montreal Canadiens ever needs a recommendation for a goal-tending job, he can get it without qualification from Managar Jack Adams of the Detroit Red Wings.

Adams on his last visit to Boston had no hesitation in putting Durnan on a par with other great goalies of recent years, and he specifically mentioned Frankie Brimsek, Tiny Thompson, and Johnny Mowers. Thompson and Mowers both played under Adams, Thompson late in his career, while Brimmie needs no introduction to Boston fans.

Durnam Pleased

Here in Boston today with Canadiens, who meet the Bruins at the Garden tonight, Durnam naturally was pleased at Jolly Jack's remarks, especially since he had begun to hear the wolves howl following Canadiens' 7-5 defeat in Montreal by the lowly New York Rangers last week, when Rangers poured more goals by Bill than any other club since Durnam came up to the major league at the start of last year's campaign.

"Canadiens definitely are the team to beat," Adams had said, "and Durnam is the big reason. We've played them 13 times since he became their goalie and we haven't been able to beat them yet. In fact, we have only two tie games to show for our efforts. Why, Durnam's being in the nets means the difference of 12 games to Canadiens."

All of which means that the Bruins will have a tough job on their hands when the two clubs clash at the North Station arena tonight. Just trying to beat the capable and talented squad of puck-chasers Coach Dick Irvin has on hand will be bad enough, but the attempt to flash the red light with big Bill in the nets makes it infinitely tougher.

Team Late

Canadiens checked in a little after 10 o'clock this morning, an hour late on their trip from Chicago where Sunday night they edged the Black Hawks 2-1. Irvin declared that the team which beat the Hawks was in "the best of shape" and would be the same for tonight's affair with the B's.

With Wilf Field home with an injured foot, Montreal will present Frankie Eddolls, Glen Harmon, Butch Bouchard, and Leo Lamoureux at defense. Toe Blake, Elmer Lach, and Maurice Richard will be the big forward line, with the other two finding Murph "Gabby" Chamberlain centering for Ray Getliffe, and Buddy O'Connor the middle man for Dutch Hiller and Fern Gauthier.

Bruins will dress the same team which defeated Toronto here Sunday night, which means that Paul Gladu will again skate on the third line with Stoney Jackson and Armand Gaudreault.

* * *

Briefs: Canadiens have beaten Bruins three times this season, and this will be their second visit to the Hub . . . Neither Harmon nor Getliffe made the trip here last time . . . Newest player with Montreal is Kenny Mosdell, who played with Brooklyn Americans in 1940-41 and was drafted by Canadiens when the Brooklyn club was disbanded for the duration . . Kenny only got out of the RCAF two weeks ago and broke in with Canadiens over the week end in Chicago.

* * *

The Olympics hit the road tomorrow for games in Baltimore tomorrow night and in Washington Friday . . . This week end they will be seen in a pair of games at the Garden, Washington appearing here Saturday night and Baltimore Sunday afternoon . . . Next Saturday Bruins invade Toronto and Sunday they play in Detroit . . . Their next home game will be at the Garden next Tuesday night against New York Rangers.

Ralph Greenleaf Holds Cue Lead

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 5

Ralph Greenleaf held first place today in the round-robin three-cushion billiard championship tourney, but defending champion Willie Hoppe was expected to tie him before the day was over.

Greenleaf assumed the lead yesterday by beating Joe Procita, Gloversville, N. Y., who is Hoppe's opponent tonight.

Jaques Named President Of Country Club

Herbert Jaques of Boston, former President of the United States Golf Association and a prominent figure in local and national golfing circles, today assumed new duties as President of The Country Club in Brookline. His election was announced following the annual meeting at the club last night.

In stepping up to the Presidency, Jaques relinquished his position as secretary of the club, a post he had held the past 11 years, and marked one more milestone as he travels the path previously trod by his father, Herbert Jaques, Sr.

Jaques's father was President of the U. S. G. A. in 1909-10, and his son came along to fill the post in 1933-34. His father had been secretary and president of The Country Club, filling the latter office from 1912-1917.

A graduate of Harvard with the Class of 1911, Jaques was a member of the Crimson track team for three years and went to England as a member of the combined Harvard-Yale team which met Oxford-Cambridge, with the latter winning by the close margin of five first places to four for Harvard-Yale. In 1936 he was Chief Marshal of his class at its 25th reunion.

Until recently he competed on the Massachusetts Golf Associations' Tri-State and Lesley Cup teams. He is President of the Hub Hosiery in Lowell. In his new position at The Country Club he succeeds A. Winsor Weld, who had been on the Board of Governors for 35 years, 24 as secretary and 11 as president.

Jaques's son, Herbert Jaques, Jr., is a captain in the Army Air Force and is stationed in Washington.

G. C.

U.S. to Keep Up Ship Aid After Germans Quit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The War Shipping Administration has announced plans for continuing co-ordinated operation of United Nations shipping in the period between defeat of Germany and surrender of Japan.

It made public a report of the Planning Committee of the United Maritime Authority calling for "the least possible departure from existing wartime practices," in shipping control.

The major change, the WSA said, is "broadening the base of responsibility so that . . . vessels of the other allies will be made available by allocation of their governments" rather than by charter at present.

The report was approved last month by the United Maritime Executive Board and has been accepted by eight contracting governments.

It provides for two branches of the Executive Board—one in Washington and the other in London. In each case, board members will be representatives of the United States, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Norway. Canada, Belgium, Greece and Poland —will each have an associate member on each branch board.

State Department Shake-Up Depicts Potent Foreign Policy

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 — The sweeping shake-up of personnel among the top-level posts in the State Department following so quickly the elevation of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., to the Secretaryship, suggests and promises a more dynamic conduct of our foreign affairs.

And the shake-up is not completed. President Roosevelt's statement sending the nominations of Joseph C. Grew for Undersecretary of State and of William L. Clayton, Archibald MacLeish, and Nelson A. Rockefeller as Assistant Secretaries of State to the Senate specifically promised other appointments designed to strengthen the Department.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee quickly approved the nominations this morning though a floor fight on some of them seemed imminent. Mr. Grew was indorsed unanimously. There was one vote against Mr. Clayton and four votes against Mr. MacLeish.

The resigning Assistant Secretaries, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Breckinridge Long, and G. Howland Shaw, are expected to receive new assignments of importance, presumably in the foreign service. So is Norman Armour, former Ambassador to Argentina, who has been promised "an important diplomatic post abroad."

Also, there should be two new assistant secretaryships established shortly with congressional approval. These are expected to go to James C. Dunn, who has headed the Department's European division, and to Maj. Gen. Julius C. Holmes, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's civil affairs chief.

Direction Foretold

This renovation and reorganization of the top-level offices in the department of government charged with conducting and directing our foreign relations foretells the lines of direction that Mr. Stettinius's conduct of foreign relations can be expected to stress.

For his understudy, he—and the President — have chosen an experienced career diplomat, Mr. Grew, who about 20 years ago served a term as Undersecretary before holding ambassadorships to Turkey and then to Japan. His 10 years' diplomatic service in Japan prior to and including the attack on Pearl Harbor make him an unequaled aid and interpreter of far-eastern diplomacy to his less experienced superior.

While Mr. Grew has been criticized by some for publicly suggesting the Japanese Emperor's person might conceivably become a rallying point for a democratic warlord-free Japan, there is nothing to suggest he minimizes the task of defeating Japan and destroying its fatalistic fanaticism.

The three new Assistant Secretary appointments indicate new lines of emphasis in the conduct of foreign affairs.

The naming of Mr. Clayton to handle foreign economic affairs suggests a new-found awareness that international trade relations and foreign relations are inexorably tied together, that foreign policy and international economy are two sides of the same problem. Mr. Clayton, who has a successful world-wide business career behind him plus experience as a Government administrator, most recently as controller of surplus-war-property disposal, is expected to help bring foreign trade functions, now scattered throughout the Government, into focus under State Department supervision.

There has been talk of centralizing all of these activities under the Commerce Department and replacing Jesse Jones as Commerce Secretary with Henry A. Wallace, who is greatly interested in international economic betterment. But with the naming of Mr. Clayton, to be Assistant Secretary specifically concerned with foreign economic affairs, that possibility appears to have evaporated.

The nomination of Nelson Rockefeller, grandson of John D. Rockefeller, to an Assistant Secretaryship in charge of relations with American republics promises that his four years' experience as co-ordinator of inter-American affairs will be utilized to help rebuild the Good-Neighbor policy into an effective hemispheric program.

Publicity Program

Mr. MacLeish's nomination to the post of Assistant Secretary in charge of public and cultural relations carries further another step Mr. Stettinius's passion for publicizing and explaining the what, why, and wherefore of this country's foreign policy. Mr. MacLeish, poet and Librarian of Congress, a great liberal as well as intellectual, is expected to supervise the Department's educational program designed to explain to the American people, as well as make the maware of, this country's foreign policy. It is understood the Department is already working out a Dumbarton Oaks educational program designed to reach the far corners of this country.

The only Assistant Secretary retained in this reorganization was Dean Acheson, who transferred from the economic affairs section, is assigned the vitally important job of handling relations with Congress. He will also supervise the increasingly important duties related to this country's participation in international conferences.

Adolf A. Berle's resignation, which came only two days ago from Chicago where he is heading this country's delegation to the International Civil Aviation Conference, was quickly followed by his announcement that the President has offered him another post of importance. It is reported to be the post of Ambassador to Brazil, which is now open.

Mr. Long with Mr. Shaw submitted their resignations last month. Mr. Shaw expressed a wish to get into juvenile-delinquency work in his letter of resignation. The President, however, expressed the hope that Mr. Shaw would, if the need arose, accept "an important position" in the Government that would provide opportunity for even greater enlightened public service. Mr. Long has been mentioned for the post of Ambassador to Cuba.

Dewey at Desk; Politics Alone 'Out' in Talks

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Hale and tanned from a post-election holiday at Georgia's Sea Island resort, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey returned with his family to Albany and state government affairs today after a night's stop-over at the Hotel Hoosevelt here. The 1944 Republican presidential candidate who sustained the smallest popular vote defeat since the close Wilson-Hughes campaign of 1916 had hearty response for all questions save on politics with the plea that he had been "out of touch with everything political" since the votes were counted.

Plenty of a political nature waits to engage him in the party's state picture, however, if only in the abruptly terminated six-year chairmanship of Edwin F. Jaeckle, who resigned the week after election ostensibly for personal reasons without previous notice either to the titular party leader or Herbert Brownell, Republican National Chairman.

The January meeting of the State Committee will see formal action on the vacancy, subject in practice, of course, to Mr. Dewey's own selection. Meanwhile, it was observable that major initial conferee with the Governor here yesterday was J. Russell Sprague, New York National Committeeman, who teamed with Mr. Jaeckle in the Dewey pre-convention leadership picture and was a week-end visitor in the retired chairman's home city of Buffalo.

New Fence Building

Whatever the actual reasons behind the Jaeckle retirement—and speculation ranges from a possible coolness over the disappointing New York showing to rumored discontent in the Republican Legislature over Dewey "must" intransigeancies in Albany—it is not doubted that Mr. Dewey will apply himself energetically to renewed organization fence-building for a 1948 Republican outcome more nearly consonant with this year's party leadership victory predictions.

The New York picture particularly evidences the large reliance of Democratic organization forces on independent support as exemplified in Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committees and the resounding balance-of-power vote polled in New York by the American Labor Party and its right-wing offshoot, the Liberal Party.

In the light of this much reduced regular opposition power, the Jaeckle withdrawal with its divisive potential just as the Republican forces appear poised for new unity and potency looms as an enigma and a matter for the most careful Dewey handling.

Mr. Jaeckle, who takes the "silent boss" approach to party affairs, has not enlarged upon his cryptic two-line statement of resignation, and party legislative leaders and State Committee members have the word that he has no intention of reconsidering it.

Also high up on first-business on the Dewey state desk is his annual message to the early January convening of the 1945 Legislature where the electorate affirmed his governorship with a strengthened majority in both Houses for a Senate of 35 Republicans to 21 Democrats and an Assembly of 94 to 56.

Socialists Not Done

Coincidentally, a voice from the minor party brackets of presidential defeat sounded today in sharp denial by Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader and its five-time standard-bearer, of press service reports that the Socialists were ready to put up the shutters. The shifting political picture since 1933 saw the national New Deal swing from laissez faire government steeply reduce the old-time Socialist vote, but Mr. Thomas declared it was by no means written off the politics book.

"The Socialist Party is not likely to be an electoral factor in a national election," he told your correspondent. "It will and must live as an educational force. Socialists never have regarded their sole function as electoral. Our emphasis has always been upon educational base work rather than snap elections judgments."

Far from being about to fold up, Mr. Thomas said, the party will carry on with a well-defined program looking to the postwar era finding imperative fields in the detailing of a full-employment prospectus and other broad-gauge postwar planning in continued opposition to what he sees as the "vicious wars-depressions cycle" inherent in the prospectus of both major parties.

Third Party Envisaged

In addition, there is his belief that a third party is in the making representing a coalition of various elements, elastic in its formal cohesion and with the Socialist Party a militant element in the resulting composite of independent voter alignment without respect to Republican and Democratic ballot orthodoxies. Meanwhile the whole subject of liberal political action is getting Socialist appraisal through study groups and consultation with Canada's Co-operative Commonwealth Federation as a pattern for similiar promotion here.

The 1944 Thomas campaign was a "viewing with alarm" of both major party platforms and candidates, taking him twice across the continent.

When the Nov. 7 votes were in —the Socialist count is still incomplete because of Thomas write-in disputes in some States—it appeared that the party may again exceed the 100,000 mark, although in New York State the ticket gained only 6,117 votes as against 12,394 in 1940. At the beginning of the New Deal decade, 1932, Mr. Thomas polled 884,781 votes, nearing the biggest tally in the Socialist record—the 915,302 polled for Eugene V. Debs in 1920—but with 1936 this had been reduced to 187,720 and with 1940 to 116,796.

Army Replaces Notre Dame As College Grid Champion

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP) — Army replaces Notre Dame as the national collegiate football champion.

The Cadets, who mastered Navy by a 23-to-7 score in their Baltimore War Bond fray to close an undefeated season, were named first on 95 of 121 ballots received today by the Associated Press in the final weekly poll to determine the 10 top football teams.

Army was among the leaders in every one of the tabulations during the season and was in first place throughout the last half of the campaign following its 59-0 romp over Notre Dame.

Irish Ninth

The Irish finished ninth and Navy grabbed fourth. Ohio State, also unbeaten and the 1944 champion of the Big Ten, is second and Randolph Field, another eleven with an unsullied record, is third.

Bainbridge, Iowa Pre-Flight, Southern California, Michigan, Notre Dame and the Fourth Air Force of California trailed the Middies in that order.

Army was mentioned on all but one of the ballots received, the dissenting voter declaring that it was unfair to class the Cadets in the collegiate ranks. All told, Army garnered 1,165 points on a basis of 10 points for each first-place vote, nine for second, etc. The Buckeyes picked up 941.

Army's First

Not only is this Army's first unofficial national title, but it also is the first time the Cadets have been in the elite grouping at the end of the season in the nine years of the poll.

Previous winners were Minnesota, who triumphed in 1936, 1940, and 1941; Pittsburgh in 1937; Texas Christian in 1938; Texas A & M in 1939; Ohio State in 1942 and Notre Dame a year ago.

There is only one change in today's tabulation from that of a week ago, Fourth Air Force replacing Tennessee in tenth place. The Vols, unbeaten but tied and the eastern team in the Rose Bowl, skidded to twelfth place.

Navy, erstwhile runner up, dropped to fourth to make it possible for Ohio State and Randolph Field each to move up a notch behind the Cadets.

Bill Cowley Has Two-Point Edge In Scoring Race

MONTREAL, Dec. 5 (AP)—Boston's Bill Cowley picked up three points during the last week to serve notice that he doesn't intend to relinquish the top spot among the National Hockey League scorers, official weekly figures showed today.

With a goal and two assists for the week, Cowley maintained his two-point margin, 25 to 23, over Canadiens' Toe Blake, who in turn moved into sole possession of second place after sharing the spot with Clint Smith of Chicago last week. Smith went scoreless to slide into a third-place tie at 20 points with Gus Bodnar of Toronto and Elmer Lach of Canadiens.

The Canadiens' Maurice Richard led the goal-scoring parade with 14, three ahead of Blake, Mosienko, and the idle Sweeney Schriner of Toronto, Cowley, Bodnar, and Lach were tied for assist honors with 16 each, two ahead of Smith and Howe of Detroit.

Pat Egan remained atop the penalty parade with 30 minutes in majors and minors.

The 10 leaders:

	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	9	16	25
Blake, Montreal	11	12	23
C. Smith, Chicago	6	14	20
Bodnar, Toronto	4	16	20
Lach, Montreal	4	16	20
Mosienko, Chicago	11	8	19
Howe, Detroit	5	14	19
Richard, Montreal	14	4	18
Schriner, Toronto	11	6	17
Carr, Toronto	8	9	17

Washington Declares Italy Must Run Its Own Affairs

Continued from Page 1

that Count Sforza is a "troublemaker," he is making internal political trouble along recognized democratic lines and that the issue of his position in an Italian cabinet is purely a domestic affair and does not involve "important military factors." In such appointments the United States would obviously be concerned.

Specific Commitment

The State Department, hoping to still the fears and alarms of Europe's conquered peoples, said quite specifically that it was this Government's policy to permit liberated peoples to work out their own problems of government to an even greater extent in liberated United Nations territories.

The unanswered question in today's public disclosure of an Anglo-American rift over Italian policy is: Why did the leaders of these two Governments permit the disagreement to reach a stage of open and public dispute? Why did President Roosevelt and Churchill, or Eden and Stettinius, or Winant and Halifax not privately agree to a common policy? No one here so far has come up with a satisfactory anwer as to why these two Allies should be openly publicizing their disputes.

The American statement can be interpreted as dangerously inclusive, promising to all liberated peoples that the United States will not, and the other Allies should not, interfere in domestic problems of government. How it can enforce such a hands-off policy on its Allies, particularly Britain and Russia, is hard, if not impossible, to see.

Views on Italy

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today "it is the aim of all of us to insure the return of Italy to full and unfettered self-government," but reiterated the British Government's stand that it has a right to express its views on the appointment of any particular Italian statesman.

He declined to comment directly on the U. S. State Department's disclosure that it had notified Britain and Italy that it expects the Italian people to develop their own government "without interference from the outside."

Byron Nelson Edges Ferrier To Win San Francisco Open

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5 (AP)—Back on the beam, hitting straight and hard, Byron Nelson held the San Francisco open golf tournament title today for the second consecutive year.

He posted a 281 for the 72-hole event to nose out Sergeant Jim Ferrier, Camp Roberts, Calif., in a whirlwind finish to yesterday's final round. Ferrier carded a 282, after leading the tournament from the 36th through the 68th holes.

Squared at 69th

It was practically within sight of home that Nelson, leading money winner of the year and former National Open and P. G. A. champion, pulled up on even terms with the big blond Army sergeant.

Nelson squared the count at the 69th with a par 4, Ferrier missing a six-foot putt for a half. The golfing soldier, one time pro at Elmhurst, Ill., and former Australian champion, lost the tournament on the next hole. He hit a ball out of bounds and missed a six-foot putt. The miscue cost him a six and Nelson went into a two-stroke lead.

Ferrier made a bid on the 71st hole, dropping a ten-footer for a birdie 2 that cut Nelson's lead to a single stroke. They halved the final hole in par 4s, Ferrier being short on a 40-foot putt and Nelson lipping the cup for his birdie try from 12 feet.

Nelson Wins $2,666

The victory put $2,666 more in War Bonds in Nelson's pocket, boosting his year's total to more than $43,000 in Bonds, Ferrier picked up $1,866 for second place, plus $100 as the low-scoring serviceman.

Nelson, who won the San Francisco open a year ago with a 72-hole score of 275, carded rounds of 72-71-69-69 to successfully defend his title. Ferrier put together rounds of 75-66-70-71. Par for Harding Park is 36-36—72.

Ferrier, in addition to racking up the lowest round of the tourney, his second-day 66, provided the main thrills for a gallery of several thousand in the final round by playing a shot out of a tree, after his ball had lodged in branches some 30 feet from the ground. It was a warm sunny day.

Snead Tied for Third

Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y., and Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., finished in a tie for third with 287. Snead and the winner, Nelson, started the tournament as co-favorites. Snead, recently discharged from the Navy, won the Portland open, Nov. 26, where Nelson finished in a tie for fourth place.

Harold McSpaden, Philadelphia, second high money winner of the year and second to Nelson in the 1943 San Francisco, finished far down the line with 294.

Ed Furgol, Detroit and Utica, N. Y., entry, captured low amateur honors with a 296. Mike Turnesa, veteran pro from White Plains, N. Y., who took in the Portland open, failed to get into the money bracket here, shooting a total 301. Two-time former U. S. Open champion Ralph Guldahl also was out of the prize list, with a 309.

Courteau Shoots Into League Lead With Wide Margin

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5 (AP)—The American Hockey League individual scoring race, a tight contest since the season opened, was loosened up considerably when Paul Courteau of the Providence Reds, in the short space of one week, banged home five goals and assisted in six others.

This 11-point splurge gave puck-poking Paul 28 points for the season, and put him far out in front on the weekly list of individual scorers issued last night at league headquarters.

Tied for second place, with 23 points each, where Tom Forgie of Hershey, last week's leader; Lloyd Klein of Pittsburgh, who matches Forgie exactly in number of goals and assists, and Tom Burlington of Cleveland, possessor of the fewest goals—five—and the most assists—18—of all the leaders.

Len Halderson of Buffalo occupied fifth place all alone with 22 points.

Pete Bessone of Cleveland, irking the officials sufficiently to draw 13 minutes in exile last week, forced Frank Kane of Indianapolis to vacate the top spot in the penalty carrying parade. Bessone now has a total of 30 minutes in penalties to 27 for Kane who was a good boy last week and was penalized for only two minutes.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Courteau, Providence	14	14	28
Eprlington, Cleveland	5	18	23
Forgie, Hershey	11	12	23
Klein, Pittsburgh	11	12	23
Halderson, Buffalo	8	14	22
Gracie, Pittsburgh	7	14	21
Cunningham, Cleveland	12	8	20
Hemmerling, Pittsburgh	9	11	20
Pozzo, Hershey	8	12	20

Walker to Come

The Gridiron Club of Boston has announced that Paul Walker, outstanding Yale end this fall, will be on hand tomorrow night at the Hotel Lenox to receive the George (Bulger) Lowe Trophy as New England's best college football player this season.

Originally it was thought that Walker, captain of the Yale basketball team would be unable to come because the Eli quintet opens its season the same night. Coach Howie Odell is scheduled to accompany the Yale start to Boston.

Sugar Bowl Sale

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5 (AP)—Ticket sales for the New Year's Day Sugar Bowl game are approximately 40,000 ahead of last year, and officials predict a "near sellout if not a complete sellout" for the Alabama-Duke clash.

People of Liberated Europe Plan to Fill 90 P. C. of Needs

Continued from Page 1

year 1944, $8,370,000 had been paid.

Up to the first of October, UNRRA had requested $129,490,380 worth of European relief supplies from the United States. Largest items on its shopping list were $22,500,000 for lard, $26,487,500 for dry beans and peas and $19,600,000 for wool fabrics.

Since the report was compiled, UNRRA agents have started operations in Greece, where they are co-operating with the military. Other nations where UNRRA may operate if negotiations succeed are Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. Its staff may go into many European nations to help resettle more than 20,000,000 men, women, and children who have been driven from their homes and separated from their families.

Migration Problem

"The greatest migrations of modern times will be involved in the return of these peoples to the homes from which they have fled or been driven," Congress was told.

Reviewing the situation in Europe, as it was found by advancing Allied armies, the UNRRA report said:

"In some sections conditions are worse than we had anticipated and in other sections they are not as bad as we had feared. Generally, however, there has been a wide extent of suffering and privation and the job ahead is great. Millions of people are hungry in greater or less degree. Millions of people do not have enough clothes to keep them warm, or houses in which to live, and resistance to disease has been lowered dangerously.

"With an effective program of relief and rehabilitation carried out by the United Nations, liberated Europe can ride through the crisis in the coming months. This does not mean that it will be necessary for UNRRA to feed and clothe all the liberated peoples. They will produce themselves over 90 per cent of their food and clothing and of the other supplies they need."

Food Shortages

Severe food shortages were predicted this winter in parts of France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Norway.

"In terms of many of the nutritional elements to health and life, many people," the report said, "are getting as little as one-fourth as much to eat as we are."

On the clothing shortage, the report figured that as many people have passed on from exposure due to lack of adequate clothing as have passed on from starvation.

Cleanliness was said to have become virtually impossible because of the shortage of soap.

At the time of the report, UNRRA had approximately 1,700 persons on its staff. In addition it was utilizing the services in the Middle East of 266 persons of 23 organizations, including the Y. M. C. A., the American Red Cross, Boy Scouts, and Girl Scouts.

China Likes Grew

CHUNGKING, Dec. 5 (AP)—Chungking today interpreted the appointment of Joseph C. Grew as U. S. Undersecretary of State as removing any possibility of a switch in America's policy of beating Japan into unconditional surrender.

Mr. Grew formerly was Amgassador to Japan, and his vigorous no compromise attitude toward Japan is fully indorsed in this capital of Free China.

Congress Passes Pension Bill For Widows of World War I

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—House action today sent to President Roosevelt legislation providing pensions up to a maximum of $74 a month for widows and orphans of World War I veterans.

The Chamber accepted Senate amendments increasing sums provided in a bill previously passed by the House.

Four times previously the House had voted to pension World War I widows, but the present bill was the first that ever came to a Senate vote, which it did late yesterday.

It would provide $35 monthly for childless widows, $45 monthly for widows with one child, and $5 for each additional child. The House figures were $30, $38 and $4. Widows without children having an annual income of $1,000 would be ineligible, as would widows with children whose income was $2,500 or more.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, estimated the cost to the Government at $37,000,000 the first year, as against the $32,000,000 estimated cost of the House bill.

Eisenhower Warns Germany

Continued from Page 1

is not to follow the defeat. German farmers must by all possible means prevent the Nazis from driving away their cattle as the Allied armies advance. They must do everything in their power to keep their farms in order and to achieve peak production."

General Eisenhower warned the people of the Reich that "the hopes of the German people to avoid economic collapse after the defeat are largely dependent upon the extent of German opposition to Nazi plans to destroy German property and German natural resources before the occupation by Allied troops."

"The German Army will be defeated," the proclamation said. "Larger and larger portions of German territory will be occupied by the Allied Armies until the National Socialist Government and the German armed forces finally surrender or until they are crushed.

"The hopes of the German people to avoid economic collapse after the defeat are largely dependent upon the extent of German opposition to the Nazi plans to destroy German property and German natural resources before the occupation by Allied troops. The scorched earth policy does not affect the Allies, as the Allies bring their own supplies. The German people, on the other hand, will suffer severe hardships through this policy.

"The Military Government will not give any compensation for public utilities, buildings, supplies, mines or industrial installations which have been destroyed by the Germans in carrying out their scorched earth policy.

Bertelli Signs

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5 (AP)—Lieut. Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame's All-America quarterback of 1943, is the first player to sign with the Los Angeles team of the proposed All-America Pro Football Conference. He now is with the Marines in the Pacific war area.

Gridders Move

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5 (AP)—Two Louisiana State freshman football players have received appointments to the U. S. Naval Academy and another to the Military Academy, Coach Bernie Moore announced.

They are Elwyn Rowan, fullback from Memphis, and blocking back Farris Bullock, El Dorado, Ark., to Annapolis, and Melvin Didier, Baton Rouge, La., center, to West point.

Minor Leaguers In Buffalo For Annual Meetings

BUFFALO, Dec. 5 (AP)—Baseball notables, here for the minor league convention that opens tomorrow, are determined to lay the foundation for a new order in the game in the same city where they agreed to operate under the present major-minor agreement 23 years ago.

At a banquet held in early December, 1921, Commissioner K. M. Landis, after one year in office, made his first appearance before the 26 minor leaguers to map out plans for major-minor unity. He warned them of the grave problems confronting baseball, and was especially critical of the draft and the territorial problems.

Today Judge Landis is gone, but there are still 26 leagues, although only 10 are operating, and the minors face the same problems.

Resigned to the fact that due to Landis' passing the major-minor code automatically extends to Jan. 12, 1946, the lower leagues are prepared to give full consideration to 13 amendments to the major-minor agreement. Chief of these are the draft and the territorial problem.

Proposed by the A. A. Pacific Coast League, an amendment calls for the doubling of the draft price from $7,500 to $15,000. With an eye on developments after the war, the Coast loop also proposed a more iron-clad territorial protection. As the rules stand, a major league may go into a minor league territory by the payment of $5,000 to the league and a reasonable amount to the affected club as determined by agreement or fixed by the commissioner.

The attitude of most leagues on the proposed amendments will be determined at meetings scheduled to be held during or before the National Association convention. The Piedmont, Ohio State, and Pony loops meet today, the Eastern tomorrow, and others on the call of their presidents. Ahe American Association met in Milwaukee Sunday.

Ten active and 16 suspended leagues each have a vote in the meeting. The newly organized Carolina circuit is not eligible to vote because of a provision in the National Association agreement that requires a league to have been in existence as a playing organization for a full season.

Other scheduled meetings are the annual gatherings of the National Federation of Baseball Writers and the Association of Professional Players of America.

National Hockey League

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals For	Agst
Montreal	10	4	1	21	54	37
Toronto	10	5	0	20	60	49
Detroit	7	4	2	16	62	42
Boston	6	7	1	13	58	61
New York	2	7	3	7	42	68
Chicago	2	10	1	5	49	74

There are only four schools playing in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League—Cornell, Columbia, Penn and Dartmouth.

Shelby BLADES HAVE THE EDGE!

SHELBY BLADES have a superlative cutting edge — each blade is carefully ground and individually honed to infinite sharpness.

Enjoy that Famous Close Shave with

Shelby BLADES

Double edge . . 4 for 10c . . 25 for 59c
Single edge . . 4 for 10c

AT BETTER STORES EVERYWHERE

FEDERAL RAZOR BLADE CO., Inc.
New York 1, N. Y.

Ross Stirs Hornets' Nest

If Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins figured on stirring up a hornets' nest by announcing that the next President of the National Hockey League will be an American, he probably picked the right subject.

Speaking at yesterday's sports writer-coach meeting at the Parker House, Ross declared that Canada today has only two major league cities—Montreal and Toronto—and that it doesn't appear likely that it will have any more in the near future. "There are four American cities now," he said, "and we are all through appeasing certain parts of the Dominion of Canada and the Canadian Government. Why, Canada ought to be grateful to the United States for keeping hockey going and thus letting her sons earn a mighty good living.

"Mark my words, the next President of the National Hockey League will be an American."

Just who he would be, Ross did not say, but he did say that he had the backing of the other three American clubs in the matter. Ross has a pretty good idea of who the man will be, although he is not yet ready to divulge his name.

All of which was interesting to the hockey writers, for Lester Patrick of the Rangers has been said to want Prof. George Hardy; Jim Norris of Detroit wants Red Dutton; while Bill Tobin of Chicago has not been known to favor anyone as yet. In Canada, Conn Smythe of Toronto wants Douglas MacArthur, while Canadiens would probably go all out for Dutton, if he would take the job.

Whoever it is, he would be named quickly. It is a funny organization which has its Acting President running the circuit by remote control from western Canada, which has delegated certain powers relative to league matters to Lester Patrick, who owns one of the teams, and which actually sees many of its decisions made by Miss Dorothy Pinard, secretary, in Montreal.

Ross and his strapping son, Flight Lieut. Arthur S. Ross, along with Pilot Officer Parker Toulon of Duxbury and the Atlantic Ferrying Command, were special guests, and both of the servicemen told interesting anecdotes about their experiences in the war.

Yesterday's meeting was the first in the winter program, and coming items of interest were discussed. Principal topics included college basketball, which opens at the Garden one week from tomorrow, and hockey, with the Olympics coming in for their share of attention.

Among the guests was William R. Chase of New Bedford, who played on the first basketball team at Springfield College back in 1892 and whose son spent nine months with Lieut. Commander Dick Harlow of Harvard at Midway. Other visitors included Henry Lamar and Floyd Stahl of Harvard, who brought their outstanding guard, Eddie Davis, with them; Mill Mokray, the Garden's basketball impresario; Foxy Flumere of Northeastern; Hago Harrington and Russ Kopak of the Pics; Smokey Kelleher, court referee; and Ed Hickox, former Springfield hoop mentor who has moved to American International, where he is coaching an informal quintet.

Seabee Holiday Surprise Pictures Deeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The families of 300 Seabees are due for a pleasant surprise when Christmas rolls around this year, thanks to the ingenuity of members of the construction battalion, now in the Philippines, and the hard work of the mother of one of them, Mrs. Forrest Fisher of Montgomery Drive, Portland.

The Christmas surprise—probably the most original "gift" yet to come from an entire unit of servicemen on a fighting front—will be a neat package containing 100 pictures of the Southwest Pacific islands, including Guadalcanal, Bougainville, New Caledonia, New Guinea, and the Philippines, scenes of bitterly-fought battles with the Japanese.

With each package, now being carefully assembled for mailing by Mrs. Fisher, will go a small booklet "authored" by her son, Chief Petty Officer Lewis Fisher serving with the Seabee battalion. Entitled "Touring the Pacific With the Seabees of the Navy," containing a brief description of the scene on each card, each of which is numbered, from 1 to 100.

Real hero of the Seabee Christmas present is Mrs. Fisher, who, at the request of her son is assembling the 100 snaps for each of the Seabee families in the United States.

Total of 30,000 Prints

In any man's arithmetic 300 Seabees times 100 snapshots makes a total of 30,000 prints. Since having the prints made from the original 100 snapshots sent from the Pacific Mrs. Fisher has used tables, beds, desks and chairs to use as a sorting space for the thousands of cards. Mrs. Fisher admits that she loves the job, tough as it is.

The "mass-distribution gift" was the idea of her son, Mrs. Fisher states. An amateur photographer and camera enthusiast, he took many pictures in his spare time while on duty in various Pacific campaigns during the past year and a half.

"He had about 150 pictures and the rest of the men in the battalion, 300 strong, also had many. They got together and chose 100 of the best negatives of all shapes and sizes for shipment home to me. Their idea, of course, was to have 300 copies made of each. Packages of 100 cards, numbered consecutively, would then be sent from here to the various families throughout the United States."

"Lewis sent them to me after the censors passed on them. A Portland firm printed the 30,000 prints, the largest order they had ever received at one time, and the total cost of everything will amount to about $7.50 per man."

Prompters of Memories

Working every day for nearly a month Mrs. Fisher handled an average of nearly 1,000 pictures a day. Occasionally she had some assistance from her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lewis Fisher.

In a preface to the booklet accompanying each picture Chief Petty Officer Fisher wrote that from a souvenir standpoint "nothing can compare with these pictures."

"A sword or a Japanese dagger is a good souvenir only if the owner has sacrificed something for it. These pictures, though merely a visual record, keep their interest alive and are made more valuable as time passes, because they act as a prompter for our memories . . . though they are not unusual or rare they represent many things we've seen or done . . . try to look at them through our eyes and then wait until we come home to explain them more fully."

"I believe the pictures will help to reassure you that our everyday life is not one of apprehension. We have many diversions to compensate for the tension under which we work. A surprising number of comforts are afforded due to the ingenuity of the men themselves."

The 100 pictures which 300 families, wives or other relatives will study sometime before Christmas, begins with a view of "morning colors" in camp. They show the jungle in all of its mystery before a battle; they show the same jungle ripped and naked after an artillery barrage.

Other pictures show the popular Fiji men who are "tough soldiers." They disclose the men in relaxed mood, swimming, playing ball, fishing and lolling on a beach. Others show an observation tower, an airstrip built by the Seabees. They show a military cemetery—where the "real heroes" of this war are buried.

This Seabee gift to many families, now being assembled by one hard-working Portland woman, will bring comfort and cheer and new understanding to families all over the United States. In Mrs. Fisher's opinion they will be the best-loved gifts at the fireside next Christmas morning.

G. I. Education Viewed By Hutchins of Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 5—Although the "G. I. Bill of Rights" will equalize educational opportunity for veterans, it is likely to result in an academic "double-standard" for veterans and nonveterans, with a low standard for the veterans, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, warned in his annual report, "The State of the University," made public today.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Hindmarch

"I planted my Victory Garden a little late"

Boat Busters

Artificial Tidal Waves Help Destroy Nazi E-Boats

To attempt to destroy Nazi E-boats (which are similar in size and character to the PT boats of the United States Navy) by means of 12,000-pound block-buster bombs might seem comparable to using a steam-operated pile driver to tack down a carpet. However, the use of block busters is not so foolish as it might seem on the surface.

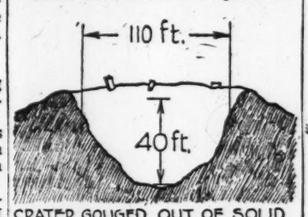
No attempt is made to drop the huge bombs (which are so powerful that if dropped on land they would gouge out a crater some 40 feet deep and well over 100 feet in diameter) directly on individual E-boats.

Instead, the bombs are simply dropped in the harbor in attacks against the Nazi boat pens, such as were located at Le Havre and Boulogne. The tremendous force of the explosion would set up colossal "tidal waves" which not only undermined and damaged the concrete boat pens but also played havoc with the shipping in the harbor.

Photographs taken from planes on subsequent reconnaissance flights demonstrated that after one such raid which caught 20 ships in the harbor, only one tank landing ship and six small auxiliaries escaped severe damage or total destruction. Among the ships shown by the photograph to be wrecked or partially submerged were five in the neighborhood of 200 feet long and eight other boats around 150 feet long.

After such raids a frequent result is the complete disappearance of many of the E-boats subjected to the buffeting of the artificial tidal waves. A British official report states: "When all the factors are taken into account, it may be confidently asserted that they (the E-boats) did not leave the harbor but were sunk."

This is one curious case when a near miss is better than a direct hit, for experience shows that the most damage was done when the bomb missed the boat pens and fell instead into the water.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



CRATER GOUGED OUT OF SOLID EARTH BY A SIX-TON BOMB

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Tem

In Lighter Vein

Carrying It Out Still Further

"The post-war era is coming," shouted the soap box orator, "when all of us will have large homes with servants and big automobiles with chauffeurs."

Whereupon a skeptical individual in the audience asked: "And will the servants have servants? And the chauffeurs have chauffeurs?"

Strange Sights in Cairo

Men stationed in Cairo find that great pressure is brought to bear on them to go out to the desert to see the Pyramids by moonlight. A soldier friend of ours who did this reports that the Pyramids by moonlight were a fine sight, but not as striking as something he saw on his way back to town. The car he was in overtook a caravan of camels, each of which wore a red tail light.—The New Yorker.

More Important

The dear old lady was knitting when in rushed her little granddaughter.

"Grannie," she gasped, "there's a delayed action bomb just fallen in your garden, and it ain't half a big one!"

"My child," said the grandmother, "how many times have I told you not to say ain't?"—Exchange.

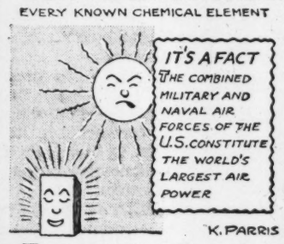
Brevities

The art of self-government consists of putting everybody on a committee and getting one guy to do all the work.—Boston Globe.

The mock turkey, mentioned in a home receipt, might be thoroughly satisfying, we fancy, at this time of year to a mock appetite.—Ryan in Boston Herald.

Facts and Figures

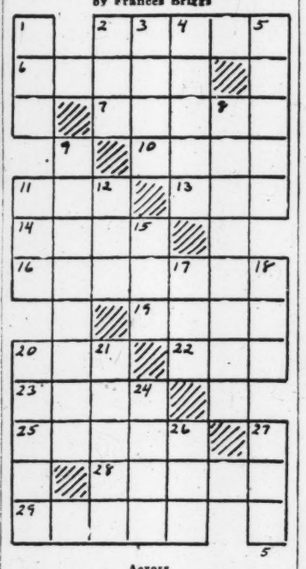
SEA WATER CONTAINS PRACTICALLY EVERY KNOWN CHEMICAL ELEMENT



TROPIC SPREAD, A BUTTER THAT WILL NOT MELT IN TROPICAL HEAT, HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN AUSTRALIA AND IS REGARDED AS ONE OF THE MAJOR FOOD DISCOVERIES OF THE WAR.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

2—What country is scene of Mozart's "Magic Flute"?
6—On a musical keyboard, what is key next to right of any given key?
7—What did queen make "all on a summer's day"?
10—What do you call an assembly of contestants in athletic sport?
11—What is a river of northern China?
13—Capuchin monkey.
14—From what relative does John Kent receive share of dress shop in "Roberta"?
16—Depth of water drawn by a ship is called what?
19—Black (Fr.).
20—What article of furniture might be described as a "Jenny Lind"?
22—Some.
23—What English legendary king is subject of a Shakespearean play?
24—Who is "gentle" heroine of a Stephen Foster song?
28—What is a conventional name for a shepherd in Elizabethan literature?
29—In Greek mythology, King Minos reigned where?

Down

1—What tree has lance-shaped, winged seeds?
2—Would you don, eat, or sew a made-line?
3—What is a unit of mass and weight in metric system?
4—What Belgian town was scene of several World War I battles?
5—What composer is best remembered for his song "Good-Bye"?
8—What is the art or profession of instructing?
9—How many days in a fortnight?
11—Youth.
12—Collection and sayings.
15—Large cask is what?
17—What is a common gazelle of Tibet?
18—Attempt.
20—What is highest peak of the Alps?
21—Would you dance, plant, or spend a Bobby Joe?
24—Tumult.
26—Before.
27—How many acts in the play, "Waiting for Lefty"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

It Happened In Bible Times—

An acute shortage of food was met in her home by a woman who was willing to share her small portion with a stranger.

Turn to I Kings 17:1-24, and read the account.

A Verse for Today . . .

And you hath he quickened together with him, . . . blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was contrary to us, and took it out of the way.—COL. 2:13, 14

Daily Anecdote

Hero's Plight

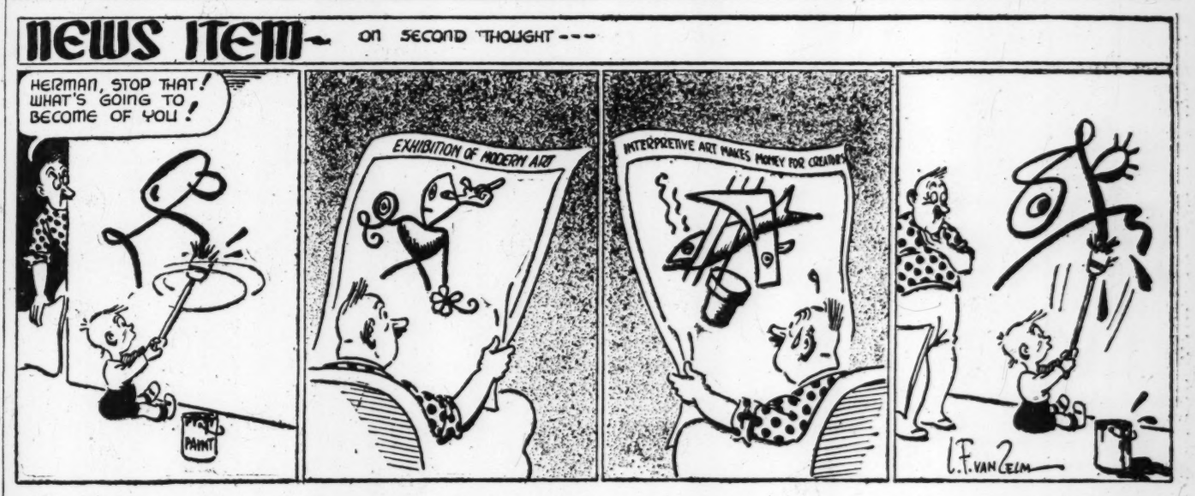
The young lieutenant hurried into the Navy Department, a worried look on his face. "How can I get a Congressional Medal of Honor?" he asked the officer in attendance. "Well, son," joked the officer, "you might start by bombing Hirohito in his Imperial Palace. . . ."

The lieutenant blushed. "Yes, sir. But I already had my medal for taking my Catalina flying boat into Kavieng Harbor on New Britain under heavy enemy fire from shore batteries and rescuing 15 of our men. I lost my medal while on leave, and just want to know if I can get a new one."

It was the officer's turn to blush, as he promised the lieutenant to get him a replacement.

Dividing Line

Cape Hatteras, N. C., is at about the dividing line in marine life between the cold-water fishes of the northern ocean and the many species that belong to the warm waters of the South.


NEWS ITEM— ON SECOND THOUGHT ---
HERMAN, STOP THAT! WHAT'S GOING TO BECOME OF YOU!
EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART
INTERPRETIVE ART RAISES MONEY FOR CREATIVE
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*Still Undiscovered Genius* — **By PALMER**

LA DA! DE-E-EE DO-O-OO HO HO!
MY WIFE AND I ARE HAVING A DEBATE— SHE SAYS YOU'RE SINGING THE DUELING SCENE FROM FAUST—
AND I SAY YOU'RE UNDER A VERY COLD SHOWER— WHO'S RIGHT?
FROLIC - DID YOU RECOGNIZE THAT SONG I WAS SINGING UNDER THE SHOWER?
OH! IS THAT WHAT YOU WERE DOING?
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Fun!* — **By RODGERS**

When I went out for the paper this A.M. I discovered the ground was covered with snow.
"Oh boy! The first snow of the year, what fun!" I barked—
Then I discovered not only the ground but the paper too was covered with snow!
Well, there was nothing to do but get my old sniffer down and try to find it—
Br-r-r-r! Did I say fun?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Same Old Precious* — **By THE HAGERS**

THERE'S A LADY IN THERE, WADDLES. SHE MAY BE ANSWERING MY AD. FOR A COOK, BUT I'M AFRAID TO ASK HER.
AFTER YOUR EXPERIENCE WITH THE CHORAL SOCIETY, I SHOULD THINK YOU WOULD BE.
WISH ME WELL, JACK.
HAPPY LANDING!
PRECIOUS PINTAIL! YOU WERE JOE TEAL'S COOK!
I'LL WANT THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS OFF!

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SWARTHMORE, PA.—Unfurnished 3 rooms and bath; 2nd floor; business couple; references. 11 Benjamin West Ave., Swarthmore.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BKLYN., N. Y.—Business woman to share three room apt., everything included. $30.00 monthly. Call Dickens 6-8175 evenings. Miss Gibbs.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Small furnished apartment for January and February by man and wife; below 65th Street; $100 per month. Write Box P-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

2 QUIET, refined adults want small furnished kitchenette apartment, $60; prefer East Side N. Y. C. Write Box B-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—4- or 5-room apartment, unfurnished, N. Y. C. or Brooklyn; $75 monthly; desirable tenants; immediate occupancy. ST 9-3090.

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BOXER puppies available now for Christmas; excellent blood lines. Chardythe Kennels, 2640 Davidson Ave., N. Y. C. 63. Ph. Sedgwick 3-2495.

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WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hlg. 1016

FURRIERS

FLEMING FURS
The Best in Quality and Fashion
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JEWELERS

CHRISTMAS GIFTS—FINE TURQUOISE
WIDMER, 31 WEST STREET, BOSTON

MATTRESSES

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COOK for private school for boys of excellent character; write qualifications, age and family. W. M. Meacham, FARM AND TRADE SCHOOL, Boston 4, Mass.

DINING ROOM SUPERVISOR for private school for boys of excellent character; write qualifications, age and family. W. M. Meacham, FARM AND TRADE SCHOOL, Boston 4, Mass.

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SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, middle-aged woman, available; experienced in cooking, housekeeping, nursing; any locality; good home important. Write Box H-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

AT LIBERTY—Companion attendant, experienced, helpful; go anywhere; Christian Scientist. Box X-91, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION Nurse (Christian Scientist), cultured, Reader, anywhere. AC 2-0696. Write Box P-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Art school graduates or students wanted experienced in making originals and do hand-coloring. Apply to METROPOLITAN LITHO. & PUB. CO., 167 Bow Street, Everett.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN

who have had experience in automotive, aircraft or machine tool industries.
RAYTHEON
Apply Employment Dept. 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., Foundry Ave., Waltham

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Must have technical knowledge of radio and a facile command of English. Certificate of availability is essential.
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175 State Street, Boston

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MAN, GENERAL WORK, capable, highest wages; light driving, simple cooking; Christian Scientist preferred; 2 adults. Com 4494, Boston.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

New Foreign Affairs Team

The shakeup in the State Department expresses the drive of Secretary Stettinius for more vigorous and efficient administration rather than any drastic change in foreign policy. Yet important improvements in the day-to-day conduct of American foreign relations could result from a revamping of administration.

The two men most likely to have a direct effect on policy are the new Undersecretary, Joseph C. Grew, and the new Assistant Secretary in charge of economic affairs, William C. Clayton.

Mr. Grew, who was the United States Ambassador to Tokyo for ten years before Pearl Harbor, has said that once the military domination of the throne were removed, the Mikado might become an element of stability. This view is bitterly opposed by many Chinese and Americans on the ground that emperor worship is a root evil in the Japanese system. However, Mr. Grew has courageously resisted the hysteria which refuses to see anything good in Japan, and eventually this attitude should be helpful in making a firm but just peace. His personal integrity and his diplomatic experience provide basic qualifications.

Mr. Clayton, one of the ablest of the businessmen who have been taking a larger share in the Roosevelt Administration, is a really new face in the State Department. But he is expected to carry on the economic policies long followed by the Department and notably connected with Cordell Hull's name. It is reported that he will recapture for the State Department some authority now exercised by the Commerce Department. As a strong advocate of free enterprise he may become a key figure in the adjustments which must be made in a postwar world which even on the British sector promises to lean strongly toward cartels.

The appointment of Archibald McLeish to handle public relations is accompanied by intimations that the public is to be taken more frankly into the confidence of the State Department. This is not an easy thing to do in practice, but there is much room for improvement and new hope for it. Nelson Rockefeller, as Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, has gained experience which should be invaluable in his new task as the Assistant Secretary charged with continuance of the Good Neighbor policy.

The new team is not an outstandingly brilliant one. Indeed, many Americans are likely to feel that the foreign service has not developed as many large-caliber career men as the military services, and the new group is rather a patchwork balancing of bureaucratic and political influences. But until the American people attach adequate importance to their foreign service—and adequate financial reward—they will be fortunate to find career men as able as these. The new team merits public support and an expectancy of progress.

Is This a People's War?

We feel that, in the Sixth War Loan drive, the American public needs to "pull up its socks" and make a considerably better record than it has in the earlier part of this year in the purchasing of war bonds.

Behind the huge totals of previous and present war loans, the part of run-of-mine citizens in the purchase of "Series E" bonds is rather small. It was, for instance, only $3,000,000,000 out of $20,000,000,000 subscribed in the Fifth War Loan drive last June and July.

This goal was barely met. Ten States, including Massachusetts, failed to meet their goals. In the previous or Fourth War Loan drive the country as a whole failed to meet its Series E goal of $3,200,000,000, subscribing only $3,000,000,000.

Furthermore, the between-sales war bond purchases are now actually below last year. For the first half of November they were only $330,000,000, against $363,000,000 in the same period a year ago.

Last of all, redemptions have risen to astounding levels. In October this year they were $400,000,000, against only $143,000,000 in October, 1943, with half as many sold as were bought.

A current book, "Veteran Comes Home," says that "during a war the morale of the civilian population usually suffers a slow decline." War Mobilizer Byrnes referred recently to "the mistaken belief that the war is over."

The soldiers and sailors know the war is not over. American casualties now exceed 500,000.

Yet the current goal for Series E or "people's bond" purchases is only $2,500,000,000, or below the goals of the two previous drives, and only enough to finance the war for about nine days.

Good Shepherds

They did more than praise the Lord and pass the life belts, those courageous chaplains on the torpedoed transport Dorchester. No more inspiring word picture has come out of this war than that of the four brave "men of God"—Protestant, Catholic, and Jew—who, having given out all the life jackets and encouraged the soldiers to go overboard without fear, finally surrendered their own belts to those without, and stood arm in arm in prayer as their sinking ship took its final plunge.

The Army has just conferred its Distinguished Service Cross posthumously on the chaplains. But they must long since have received their real reward. For the Master who said, "The good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep," also promised, "He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it."

What Decides Wars

In military language the objective of all operations is destruction of the enemy's will to resist. We need to be reminded of this as much when our forces are making spectacular advances as during a period of heavy fighting.

War is not just an immense football game, with progress toward the goal measured in yardage. In war, territory is important only in so far as it bears on the weakening and ultimate destruction of the enemy's armed power. This is not said to gloss over the fact that just now the Allies on several fronts are fighting grim and costly battles. It is said to help draw attention away from the miles to Tokyo and to Berlin, and to focus it on the real factors in military success.

The encouraging advance of the American Third Army into the Saar Basin may be correctly weighed not in the miles of ground gained, but in the resources denied to the Germans and in the units of the enemy's army put out of action in the process.

The seemingly deadlocked battle before Cologne and the Ruhr holds two great potentialities. It is possible that here the German power may be consumed to the point of major decision before the Rhine is crossed or a single Allied foot soldier marches into the Ruhr. Or it is possible that the Allies may break through to the Rhine and the Ruhr, thus not only defeating its defenders but also eliminating Germany's greatest single arsenal.

Thus where the target is vital to the enemy's ability to keep on fighting, the speed and extent of final advances made against his resistance may be the herald of victory. But the real decision, as before Cologne, may come right where the fighting rages now.

Sacrifice and Scandal

The tired-looking lad in the much-decorated marine uniform—lately of Tarawa, Tinian, and Saipan—had returned to the Pacific Coast in an overcrowded transport after two years of jungle fighting, and had sat up in a day coach (no pullman seats available) all across the Continent to his home near Boston. Feeling the need for a more restful trip back to San Francisco, he immediately tried to get pullman reservations for the end of his 30-day leave. "Nothing doing. All sold out," he was told.

"But," said an acquaintance, "if you want to pay a little extra, I can fix it up for you. I know an agent at the station who holds back tickets for his 'friends.' All you have to do is put the ticket money in an envelope with a 'tip' and hand it to him." The Marine was not grateful. He was momentarily somewhat bitter, and justifiably so. His query, "What am I going back for—to fight for a bunch of chiselers?"—was not easy to answer.

Other men have returned from witnessing supreme sacrifices in the war areas to face this disillusioning chiseling on the home front. Some discharged veterans have searched vainly for living quarters, only to learn that apartments can be found if one is willing to give the building superintendent a gratuity of $75 or $100 out of his severance pay! And they hear there is plenty of gas and beef and other "scarce" commodities if they want to pay excessive prices.

This gouging of the public by otherwise respectable citizens is a contemptible practice, and but a shade removed from the fleecing of servicemen and their families by shady promoters and outright robbery by mail-box thieves. It is more than cheap graft. It is downright cheating, and that portion of the public which encourages it is equally to blame.

The family that laid in Christmas slippers in September may be in a fortunate position this year.

Pacific Pelican

Britons Debate Intervention

The Wide Horizon

By Peter Lyne

LONDON

Britain has been doing some hard thinking over the week end about its responsibilities and duties in the face of European political stirrings which have reached a new pitch of vehemence.

Ordinary folk here are saddened as they hear of shootings in Athens, Rome, and Brussels. It seems to them a sorry sequel to the cheering of crowds which welcomed the Allied liberating armies.

Other people watching the situation more closely are less surprised. They are more aware of the tremendous moral and political forces which have been bottled up under the Nazis and which now are coming into play.

But political conflicts and shootings in Europe are causing a major political issue in Britain, where parties are beginning to make electioneering speeches ready for the polling which is expected to be sometime between April and October of next year.

The left-wing section of opinion is charging the Churchill Government with trying to foster a reactionary, prewar school of administration in liberated countries like Italy, Greece, and Belgium. Mr. Churchill is especially charged with seeking to bolster up tottering monarchies.

There were heated exchanges in Commons at the end of last week, especially over the British Government's refusal to allow Count Sforza to be Foreign Secretary in the new Bonomi Government. This issue has been widely discussed. Foreign Secretary Eden told the Commons that Count Sforza was not banned by the British Foreign Office. The British just objected to him because he had "worked against two Italian Governments in succession."

There is some strong denunciation in Britain of this British "objection" to Sforza. But Mr. Eden has warmly defended British policy. The Foreign Secretary was especially indignant with Socialist Aneurin Bevan, who complained that Italy was being treated differently from Belgium.

Mr. Eden replied heatedly, "Why not?" Since Belgium has been an ally all through the war, whereas Italy's record was one of shameful aggression.

Certain sections of the press here today are persisting in the charge that the British Government has a right-wing bias in its attitude to Governments in liberated countries. This part of the press is using this claim for electioneering purposes at home.

But other sections of the press are pointing out that Italians are still "working their passage." It is recalled here, for instance, that Oliver Lyttelton, now a member of the British Cabinet, declared himself horrified at the shameful treatment of British prisoners of war in Libya. His testimony was reinforced many times by prisoners who escaped.

That was only two years ago. And the charge is made here that some Britons are ready to about-face too quickly.

Mr. Eden has re-defined the official British policy toward liberated Europe as:

1. Victory and unity of the four Great Powers—Britain, the United States, Russia, and France.
2. Order behind the lines of the Allied armies.
3. Fair and untrammeled elections in liberated countries when practicable.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"Way Down East"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If Richard L. Strout really wants proof that New Englanders ever sang any "back home" ditties, here's one used often by the Hutchinson Family which sang its way around the Northeastern States at one time. It's called "Away Down East" and it has a New England tang all its own:

There's a famous fabled country never seen
by mortal eyes,
Where the punkins are a-growin' and the
sun is said to rise,
Which man doth not inhabit, neither reptile,
bird, nor beast—
But one thing we're assured of, it's way
down East.

It is called a land of notions, of apple sauce
and greens,
A paradise of punkin pies, a land of pork
and beans.
But where it is, who knoweth? Neither
mortal man, nor beast.
But one thing we're assured of, it's away
down East.

D. M.

Medfield, Mass.

A Tra-la-la to Mr. Strout

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Richard L. Strout has ably proved many times that he has his ear to the ground when it comes to political, labor, and other affairs of national importance.

But Mr. Strout should put his ear to the radio if he is going to write stories about the attention song-writers have paid, or have not paid, to New England. He laments the paucity of popular songs about the six Northeastern States.

How about the current "Poor Little Rhode Island"? Neglect of "little Rhody" caused the song to be written, and now Mr. Strout neglects to mention it. Then there is the less-melodious "Massachusetts," which he does not mention.

Mr. Strout should play his horse-and-buggy knowledge of New England songs pianissimo instead of fortissimo. A tra-la-la to him!

W. L. K.

Newton Highlands, Mass.

Likes the Word "Yankee"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I enjoyed reading the article by Richard L. Strout, an Intimate Message from Washington titled, "Why Not Sing About New England." I know how dear New England seems to us when we are in Washington.

I hope Mr. Strout can see "Little Women" sometime, a beautiful film of New England scenes.

I like that word "Yankee"—we in New England should all strive in the postwar era to live up to it.

(MRS.) MARION J. BONDURANT

Boston

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Three Years

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

The United States completes three years of global war this week. On the day of the anniversary, minus one, it will be six months since Allied forces landed on the Norman beaches. And it was three weeks ago that the big winter offensive in the west began.

Stock-taking on all three scores offers sober but staunch conclusions. Our enemies cannot possibly win the war. They have lost. But we have not yet won. We see the road to victory, and we know that however certain, it will not be easy.

There are two great keys to the military situation. In Europe it is bombing weather. In the Pacific it is Japanese merchant shipping. If we have the succession of clear days in December which has always prevailed in the Rhineland, our medium and heavy bombers ought to be able to blast an opening—somewhere in the long line from the mouth of the Maas to Switzerland—which will let our forces through.

When the break-through comes, apparently it will find Germany without great, effective mobile reserves and with its best armies pretty well mauled. Under such conditions, it ought to be possible to exploit the break-through, getting deep into either the Saar or the Ruhr, or both, and making Germany's downfall definite and foreseeable.

In the Pacific, our steady whittling-down of Japanese shipping similarly foretells the end. Probably our foe's merchant tonnage has gone down to about one-third of the 1941 figure. The rate of sinkings, with the Japanese efforts to reinforce Leyte, continues at an astonishing pace. Outposts, like Java and Borneo, are by now almost cut off. Our bombings of the Japanese homeland are on a steady schedule.

It has taken a long time. Most Americans, on that fateful Sunday three years ago, would have said we would accomplish the job more quickly. Even some of our so-called military experts thought it would be an easier job. Few, indeed, had any conception of the scope of the task that lay ahead of us. Few realized our military and naval weaknesses. Few expected the Japanese successes to be so great and swift.

Even today, as the shell shortage shows, the greatest experts do not set their sights high enough. We still do not fully realize the vast material needs of this kind of war. But we have learned a great deal. Our production is an over-all miracle.

There have been tremendous incidental gains. Industry has made technological strides which will be of immense peacetime value. The training methods of the services can be applied to education, and our nation can attain a general standard of training and preparation which will be altogether unique in history. As an illustration, the audio-visual educational methods (talkies, in common language) and the synthetic trainers (Link trainers and other devices) that have been developed for war tasks can be applied equally to the technical needs of peace. They could be revolutionary, giving years of practical education in weeks.

We also have under way a system of world organization. It is not so sweeping and powerful as many had hoped. But it offers practical possibilities, it is a foundation on which to build. Its development is an urgent necessity.

Moreover, we have a sobering sense of our problems. Nobody talks of a brave new world. Britain has just bared a chilling picture of its economic straits. The United States, lifted to Himalayan production peaks, wonders how it can maintain employment afterward. Most of the other united nations, those in the front lines, face economic and political problems of staggering gravity.

And yet we are all of good cheer. Battle-weary Britain is resolute and determined. France breathes the heady air of freedom, which is proving somewhat unsettling to Belgium and Greece. The United States, having escaped so much of the ordeal and punishment of war, having attained an unwearied, stimulating pitch of national activity, must accept large responsibilities to help its tired or excited allies. We must go more than half the way with them.

There will probably be a fourth anniversary of United States participation in the war. But even if the end of the Pacific fighting is then close, our responsibilities will not diminish. Our task will be to prevent a return of this barbaric degeneracy, to prevent further entanglements in war, by helping to prevent war.

It is not a short road ahead. Nor an easy one. But there is light all along its way.

Modern Magicians Enlisted for War

An Intimate Message From Texas

By Neal Stanford

ON THE TEXAS GULF COAST

How seawater is turned into magnesium, and petroleum becomes synthetic rubber, is a mystery to me, though those things were done right under my nose by chemical scientists, i. e., magicians, who I am quite confident were trying to enlighten rather than confuse me. I have always enjoyed the artists who could pull rabbits out of hats. But I have never really believed they did it.

Down here at Freeport and Baytown, where along with some 25 other Washington newsmen, I visited Dow Chemical's magnesium plant and Humble Oil's synthetic rubber plant, we saw them perform incredible feats of magic. We saw. But not one of us, I am sure, understood what happened. In contrast with the rabbit-producing stunt of the magician (which even I know is an illusion), this production of magnesium out of seawater and rubber out of petroleum is, I can assure you, actually occurring.

And it is not being done with mirrors, or wand-waving, but with pipes, tubes, tanks, vats, filters, boilers, furnaces. It is being done with such a nonchalant yet inspiring display of intelligence that the layman cannot help but marvel though he doesn't understand. The alchemist of the Middle Ages, I am persuaded, would have been more than satisfied to perform these transmutations, particularly the seawater-to-magnesium trick—for in that process you can, if you want, get a little gold from the seawater. There are billions of dollars worth of gold in the oceans, Dow says, but it's not worth the trouble or expense of recovering, particularly since all the Government would do with it is to take it out of the sea and put it into the ground at Fort Knox. It's the magnesium Dow is taking out of the ocean that is helping win the war—not the gold.

Simply (perhaps too simply) this is how Dow does it: It takes ocean water right out of the Gulf (that's one of the neat tricks about it, for ocean water is as free as air and almost as inexhaustible), mixing it with a lot of oyster shells which have been burned to lime (old oyster shells, by a remarkable coincidence, are also a drug on the market in this region). Next some hydrochloric acid is added, then the solution dried out. Finally it is electrolyzed, or, as I understand it, shocked with an electric current.

The result is molten magnesium. Undoubtedly, there are innumerable minor steps along the way. There must be, from the miles of pipe, tanks, towers, machinery we saw. But the end result is this silvery lightweight metal—lighter than aluminum—which literally has been distilled from the sea and has been conscripted for war production. It is used in building military aircraft. The Army's air-borne rocket gun is constructed almost entirely of magnesium. You find it in the new jet-propulsion engine which powers the Bell jet-propulsion fighter. After the war, Dow hopes to put it to peacetime use, in the building of carpet-sweepers, wheelbarrows, and pancake griddles.

At Baytown, where Humble Oil is turning petroleum into synthetic rubber, a completely different though equally complicated process is occurring. Before we could get by the armed guards to the spick-and-span $25,000,000 Government-owned butyl plant, we were given a half-hour's post-graduate course in chemistry, physics, and superfractionation, which were among the simpler terms bandied about by the company's head chemist. By means of seven large colored diagrams, which to me looked like the latest in technicolor Rube Goldberg art, he showed what happened to the petroleum going into one end of the plant and coming out rubber at the other. Such terms as butadiene, isoprene, catalyst, isobutadiene I can recall as being most important in his explanation.

Since it is all done inside vats, tubes, tanks, furnaces, you have to take their word for what's going on. It's quite a shock, though—at least it was to me—to find that synthetic rubber, at the first stage you can really see it, looks exactly like boiled rice. Later, it's put through wringers and pressed out into sheets which somehow gives it a golden hue. It is then put to a wide variety of uses. But at its first appearance in public, it looks like nothing more nor less than boiled rice. I still don't see why. No one had warned me. This is to warn you.

Celtic Shadow Show

The Bookshelf

W. B. Yeats has a place in the world as a poet and dramatist whose work had a strange, shadowy splendor, that splendor which became known as the Celtic twilight. The moonlit glory of his "Land of Heart's Desire" and of succeeding plays marked the beginning of the Irish dramatic renaissance. But while his early creative work has the glow of passion, in later years he retired to his ivory tower and cultivated a mood of detachment. Throughout PAGES FROM A DIARY WRITTEN IN 1930 (Dublin: Cuala Press), he is brooding over the problem of whether the individual should stand apart or feel a sense of solidarity with his fellows.

The great tragedy of the Anglo-Irish Celtic twilight writers was that feeling of separation which probably was what made them grope back to the ancient Celtic roots. They grafted their brilliant, exotic blossoms on that gnarled and ancient tree. Yeats is haunted by the sense of separation, as when he writes: "... I think of my father, and of others born into the Anglo-Irish solitude, of their curiosity, their discourse, their spontaneity, their irresponsibility, their innocence, their sense of mystery as they grow old, their readiness to dress up at the suggestion of others, though never quite certain what dress they wear."

Aristocratic aloofness does not make for understanding of the world and its problems. When, for example, in this diary, Yeats speaks of the French Revolution, he does not consider the misery of the people groaning under feudal oppression and the necessity for ending this. To him it is just a matter of intellectual abstractions.

Such a belief leads to despair, and despair may lead straight to fascism. So one is not surprised to find Yeats indorsing fascist fantasies, disguised under such terms as "hieratical society." Life to him has become painted figures on a screen, and those who stand out boldly and attractively are the dominating warriors and law-givers to the herd. The Celtic twilight gives place to a shadow show.

So this diary will be read, not for any practical guidance on world affairs, for the bubble of fascism has been pricked, but for word pictures of the life of his time.

R. M. F.

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